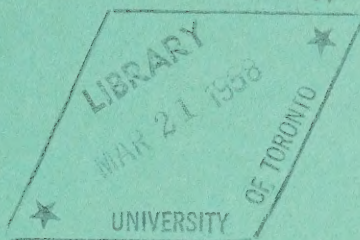


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Canada. Agriculture, Department of. Marketing
Service, Economics Division



CHRONOLOGY

OF CANADIAN AGRICULTURAL
POLICIES 1952 - 1956

by
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PREFACE

This publication consolidates the material appearing in "Canadian Agriculture in 1952: a Chronology of Federal Policies" and bulletins of similar title for the years 1953 to 1956. The material has here been classified under appropriate headings and the indexes which appeared with the annual reports have been omitted.

As far as possible the commodity classification has been used and most of the items under the subject headings are of a general nature. As problems of classification necessarily arise the annual volumes, with their detailed indexes, may be more convenient if details of some specific item are needed. The present volume, which is rather more general in character as it omits some of the items in the annual volumes, is intended to provide a compact source of information for the longer period.

It should be noted that processed products are included under the general commodity headings; flour with "Grains and Oilseeds" and meat with "Livestock". Margarine, because of its competing nature, has been placed under the "Dairy Products" heading.

As in the annual volumes the subject matter is limited to the federal field.



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1952

January 23 Agricultural Products Board.— The Agricultural Products Board regulations, established by P.C. 3415, July 31, 1951, were revoked. The board continued to operate under the authority of the Agricultural Products Board Act, 1951. (P.C. 389).

April 8 Budget.— In the Budget brought down on this date the Minister of Finance announced reductions in the import duties imposed on certain types of farm machinery. Milk driers and evaporators would enter at 7½ per cent ad valorem instead of 10-22½ per cent. Roller bearings for the repair of farm machinery would enter duty free instead of carrying a 17½ per cent duty. Tobacco excise taxes were to be reduced. The tax on cigarettes would be lowered by 3 cents for a package of 20. The duty on raw tobacco would be reduced by ¾ cent per ounce. (House of Commons Debates, p.1257).

May 28 Newfoundland.— A proclamation was issued bringing into force in Newfoundland all statutes of the Parliament of Canada in force at the time of the Union, other than those specified in an attached schedule. Among those listed were the Canada Grain Act and the Meat and Canned Foods Act (in so far as it related to fish). (SOR/52-236).

May 30 Emergency Powers Act.— Action was taken to extend for one year the authority granted under the Emergency Powers Act, 1951. This was due to expire on May 31, 1952. (P.C. 3197).

December 22 Exhibition Grants.— The "Fairs Policy" established in 1947 was replaced by the "Exhibition Grants Regulations" setting forth three classes for exhibitions and specifying the maximum grants for improvements. The earlier regulations were revoked by P.C. 4692 of December 30, 1952. (P.C. 4602).

1953

February 19 Budget.— The Budget was brought down by the Minister of Finance, who said that expenditures for the 1952-53 fiscal year were \$57 million more than he had forecast. Included in this amount were \$42 million, an estimate of the losses which should be taken into this year's accounts in connection with the price support policy for beef and pork. The Minister proposed reductions in the customs duty on particular items entering into the costs of production in primary industries. Items referred to were wire reinforced paper tape for packaging farm or garden produce, plough bolts, spraying and dusting machines, pruning hooks and shears, de-horning instruments, fruit and vegetable grading machines and other machines for preparing these crops for market, incubators for hatching eggs and a variety of other materials and pieces of equipment, most of which were now to be admitted free. The excise duty on cigarettes was reduced by four cents for a package of 20 and a corresponding cut made in the customs duty.

1953

The sales tax was repealed on materials used in the manufacture of goods enumerated under the heading "foodstuffs" in Schedule III of the Excise Tax Act. (House of Commons Debates, p. 2115 et seq.)

March 31

Statistics Act.— An act to amend the Statistics Act received Royal Assent. The amendment made certain changes in the census of population and agriculture. It gave greater flexibility in the types of information which might be collected. Instead of the former rigid schedule authority was given to collect information on (a) population (b) number of houses for habitation (c) number of farms (d) other matters prescribed by the Governor in Council. The legislation authorized the collection of statistics on commerce and navigation of inland waterways and in coastal trade. It deleted the reference in the Act to sampling as this section was no longer required. (House of Commons Debates, p.3475; An Act to Amend the Statistics Act).

May 14

Emergency Powers Act.— A bill to extend until May 31, 1954 the life of the Emergency Powers Act received Royal Assent. (House of Commons Debates, p. 5442; An act to amend the Emergency Powers Act).

June 12

Grant to Newfoundland.— The federal government was given authority to make a contribution to the province of Newfoundland to assist in land clearing and development. In the fiscal year 1953-54 the federal grant was to be the lesser of \$40,000 or 50 per cent of the provincial expenditure. It could be used to assist with the costs of land clearing, breaking of new land and the construction of access lanes, chiefly in the main farming districts of St. Georges and Humber in the west, and the Bonavista and Avalon Peninsula areas of the east. The grant was made on condition that the province expend for its own account on the whole of the agricultural development program an amount equal to the 1952-53 expenditure. The federal expenditure was to be charged to the Vote, Land Protection and Reclamation; Clearing and Settlement of New Lands, 1953-54. (P.C. 1953 - 2/903).

April 6

Budget.— Items of agricultural interest in the Budget were (i) farmers' mutual fire insurance companies would be affected by the proposed change in the Income Tax Act which would re-establish past policy with respect to the tax status of fire and casualty mutual insurance companies, by treating the surplus arising from insurance operations, from January 1, 1954, as a profit from business (exemption from income tax on such surpluses was allowed as a result of a Supreme Court decision of April 16, 1953); (ii) in the Customs Tariff the duty on impregnated jute fabric was reduced from 12½ per cent ad valorem (B.P.), 22½ per cent (M.F.N.) and 30 per cent (General) to Free, five per cent and 15 per cent; hitches and couplings and plough bolts for farm purposes were to be admitted duty free; (iii) excise tax was reduced from 15 to ten per cent on soft drinks and candy; the tax on malt used in making beer was replaced by a gallonage tax, to introduce a more modern method of taxation without making a substantial alteration in the level of taxation. (House of Commons Debates, p.3722 et seq.).

1953

April 29 Emergency Powers Act.— The Prime Minister announced that the government would not at the present session ask Parliament to extend the Emergency Powers Act. (House of Commons Debates, p. 4229).

July 28 Mission to USSR.— At the invitation of the Soviet Government four officials of the Canadian Department of Agriculture left to visit the All-Union Agricultural Exhibition, which opened in Moscow on August 1. The members of the delegation were Mr. S.J. Chagnon, Vice Chairman of the Agricultural Prices Support Board; Dr. O. Hall, Assistant Veterinary Director General; Dr. W.F. Hanna, Chief, Botany and Plant Pathology Division; and Dr. E.S. Hopkins, Director, Experimental Farms Service. (Department of Agriculture Press release).

1955

March 7 1956 Census.— The Minister of Trade and Commerce said that there was a constitutional requirement that a quinquennial census of the prairie provinces be taken in 1956. Developments in recent years pointed to the need for bringing all provinces into the census survey in that year. A simplified census in 1956 would meet most needs; only five questions would be asked for population purposes. The census of agriculture questions were being reduced from 200 in 1951 to 75 in 1956. Parliament would be asked to provide the necessary funds when the estimates for the Department of Trade and Commerce were presented for consideration. (House of Commons Debates, p. 1765).

April 5 Budget.— In the Budget brought down on this date the Minister of Finance made a number of announcements of particular concern to agriculture, apart from the changes affecting both farmers and those in other occupations. In connection with tariffs the Minister said "... we propose to join with others in the general rebinding of tariff schedules as from July 1 of this year". This referred to the tariff concessions made by Canada under GATT. He said that the Tariff Board was to be requested to make two tariff studies including one on the tariff item on potatoes. There had been many representations to the government on this commodity and the problem had varied regional and seasonal aspects. Tariff changes included the elimination or reduction of duties on brooders for farm animals, certain components of feedstuffs, sweet potato seedlings and poultry eviscerating equipment. Changes were made in the tariff items covering sugar, syrups and molasses, in an effort to keep the tariff abreast of technical changes. Apart from one deliberate reduction in duty, there were no changes in rates. The ten per cent sales tax was repealed on materials used exclusively in the manufacture or production of feeds for poultry, cattle and other stocks, and for fur bearing animals. A small committee of experienced persons in the business world was to be appointed to study with government officials technical problems relating to statutory provisions of the sales and excise taxes and to make recommendations for improvements in the laws. A royal commission was to be set up with instructions to look ahead and examine carefully Canada's future economic

1955

prospects. Its scope would include probable developments both in productive capacities and in external markets. An examination would be made of population growth in both regional and age distribution aspects. The commission would gather information already in existence and stimulate studies to fill gaps in essential factual material. Its purpose would be to sharpen understanding of the problems of future economic development and to provide useful guides to governments and business. (House of Commons Debates, p.2726 et seq.).

April 27 Exhibition Grants.- The regulations governing grants to fairs and exhibitions established by P.C. 4602 of December 22, 1952 were revoked. New regulations raised from \$500 to \$1,000 the grants for junior farmer work. The former grant of \$20,000 for A and B class fairs was increased under certain circumstances to \$100,000. (P.C. 1955 - 575).

June 17 Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects.- The Prime Minister tabled a copy of an order in council establishing the Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects. The chairman was Mr. Walter Gordon of Toronto. Other members were Mr. Omer Lussier of Quebec, Mr. A.E. Grauer of Vancouver, Dr. Andrew Stewart of Edmonton and Dr. Raymond Gushue of St. John's, Newfoundland. Mr. D.V. LePan of the Department of External Affairs was appointed secretary and director of research. The terms of reference were to inquire into and report on the long-term prospects of the Canadian economy, particularly:- (a) developments in the supply of raw materials and energy sources; (b) the growth to be expected in the population of Canada and the changes in its distribution; (c) prospects for growth and change in domestic and external markets for Canadian production; (d) trends in productivity and standards of living; (e) prospective requirements for industrial and social capital. (House of Commons Debates, pp.4933-4, 4975; P.C. 1955 - 909).

August 25 USSR Agricultural Delegation.- Members of the delegation of Russian agriculturists who had been touring the United States arrived in Canada. They spent two weeks in this country touring agricultural areas, particularly the large scale grain growing areas of the west and the livestock and forage crop areas of the east. (Department of Agriculture press releases).

October 26 Census.- A proclamation was issued fixing June 1, 1956 as the day for starting the census of population and agriculture. The proclamation also extended the census to the whole of Canada. Under the provisions of the Statistics Act a census was to be taken in June 1956 in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. (SOR/55-450).

1956

March 20 Budget.- The Minister of Finance delivered the Budget speech. He referred to credit unions, pointing to their growth in recent years and said that there had been a number of requests to treat credit unions for various purposes as if they were banks

1956

and particularly to allow them to participate in some government guaranteed loan arrangements. The federal government had no desire to intervene but was prepared to discuss the circumstances under which they could be granted such privileges. In connection with the Customs Tariff it was government policy for parts of agricultural machinery and equipment, like the finished product, to enter Canada duty free. Action was being taken to restore the duty free entry, following certain judicial decisions of the Tariff Board which had resulted in important changes in tariff classification practices. Other matters referred to were the Tariff Board's report on potatoes, on which the Minister said he hoped soon to be able to make a statement; a proposed increase from three to five in the membership of the Tariff Board; and a repeal of the ten per cent sales tax and duty free entry or a reduction of duty for certain items used in agriculture. (House of Commons Debates, p.2324 et seq.).

June 1 Census.- Enumerators began to collect data for the first national five year census. Population information was collected on five items only - age, sex, marital status, relationship to the head of the household and whether living on a farm. The number of items on the agricultural census form was only one-third of that in the 1951 census. Each farmer was sent an advance form early in May so that he could prepare answers in readiness for the census taker's call. The mark-sense card, by which the enumerator recorded the answers to questions with an X made in the appropriate square with a special pencil, was used for the agriculture questionnaire as well as for collecting population data. In the 1951 census it was used only for population and housing. The information recorded was transferred by electronic machines to the punch cards used for tabulation, speeding up the work of tabulation and compilation. (D.B.S. Daily Bulletin, May 30).

1953

January 17 Co-operative Mission to Asia.- Four Canadian specialists in co-operative and agricultural training left on a mission to obtain information with the object of reporting to the government on the technical assistance in these fields which Canada could usefully give to India, Pakistan and Ceylon. The visit of the mission was part of the help being given to Asian countries participating in the Colombo Plan. Members of the team were H.L. Trueman and J.E. O'Meara of the federal Department of Agriculture, Rev. M.J. McKinnon, Director of Extension at St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, N.S. and R.H. Tremblay, Chief Inspector of the Federation des Caisses Populaires Desjardins, Quebec. (Department of External Affairs press release).

May 14 Co-operative Credit Associations Act.- Royal Assent was given to this measure to "provide for the organization, to specify the powers and to provide for the supervision of central co-operative credit associations that may be incorporated by Parliament". It provided for the establishment of co-operative credit associations operating in more than one province, under the supervision of the superintendent of insurance. Such national organizations would be incorporated by a special act of Parliament and would be the subject of suitable safeguards. The act was to be administered by the Department of Finance. (House of Commons Debates, p. 5442; An act respecting Co-operative Credit Associations).

1952

FARM FINANCE

April 4 Canadian Farm Loan Board Regulations.- Amendments to the Canadian Farm Loan Board (General) Regulations were gazetted. Slight changes were made in the rates of interest chargeable on first and second mortgage loans made during specified periods and there were other changes of an administrative nature. (P.C. 1948).

June 18 Canadian Farm Loan Act.- Royal Assent was given to a bill to amend the Canadian Farm Loan Act. The amendment gave the board power to borrow money from the federal treasury and authority for the setting up of a national advisory board. The amount of first mortgage loans was doubled, to \$10,000. These loans could be made up to a total of 60 per cent of the value of the property instead of 50 per cent as formerly. Second mortgage loans could be one-third the value of first mortgage loans. The maximum of first and second mortgage loans combined was raised to \$12,000 from \$6,000. These could be made to a value of 70 per cent where chattel security was taken or 65 per cent where it was not taken, instead of the former 60 per cent. (House of Commons Debates, p.3413. An act to amend the Canadian Farm Loan Act).

1953

May 14 Farm Improvement Loans Act, 1944.- Royal Assent was given to "An Act to Amend the Farm Improvement Loans

1953

Act, 1944". The amendment extended the operation of the existing legislation by closing out on March 31, 1953 instead of on February 28, 1954 the existing three year pool of loans guaranteed by the government under the act. It provided for a new three year pool beginning April 1, 1953 and ending March 31, 1956. During that time the maximum total value of government-guaranteed bank loans would be \$300 million. The maximum individual loan was increased from \$3,000 to \$4,000. (House of Commons Debates, p. 5442; An act to amend the Farm Improvement Loans Act, 1944).

May 14 Prairie Farm Assistance Act.- Royal Assent was given to an amendment to provide that certain crown lands in Manitoba and Saskatchewan granted after December 31, 1940, be made eligible for the assistance provided under the act. (House of Commons Debates, p. 5442; An act to amend the Prairie Farm Assistance Act).

July 2 Farm Improvement Loans Act.- Regulations were gazetted amending the Farm Improvement Loans Regulations (P.C. 5731, November 10, 1949 as amended). In a number of cases the changes restored conditions which were in effect before January 1951 when an order in council (P.C. 375, January 24, 1951) was passed tightening the terms of loans made under the act. Under the new regulations a maximum loan of 75 per cent (instead of 66 2/3 per cent) could be granted towards the estimated cost of agricultural equipment or the installation, alteration or improvement of the farm electric system. The maximum loan for the construction, repair or alteration of farm buildings was raised to 90 per cent of the estimated cost of the project (from 80 per cent). The maximum terms for loans, except in special cases, were raised to \$4,000 for ten years from \$3,000 for seven years. Loans on all agricultural implements were limited to three years. On second hand implements the loan was to be limited to 60 per cent of the cash price. (P.C. 1953 - 1009).

1954

March 18 National Housing Act, 1954.- The National Housing Act, 1954, received Royal Assent. The legislation became effective on March 22, following its proclamation on March 19. It authorized the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation to insure approved lenders on loans made to assist in financing new residential construction. A loan to assist in the construction of a house on a farm would be insurable if it did not exceed the aggregate of the lesser of \$10,000 or two-thirds of the appraised value of the farm (including the value of land plus the increase in value from existing buildings and the construction of the house) and the amount of the insurance fee on the loan. The insurance fee would be two per cent of the amount of an installment loan to a home owner. The term of the loan would be 25-30 years or less than 25 years if requested or permitted by the regulations. Regulations established under the act fixed the maximum rate of interest for insured mortgage loans at 5½ per cent. (House of Commons Debates, March 18, p. 3127, March 19, p. 3145. An act to Promote the Construction of New Houses, the Repair and Modernization of Existing Houses, and the Improvement of Housing and Living Conditions).

1954

April 9 Prairie Farm Assistance Act.- The Minister of Agriculture stated that it was not desirable to amend the Prairie Farm Assistance Act, as requested by the province of Manitoba. The request from Manitoba was for an amendment to the act so that payments could be made on crop losses due to excessive moisture. The Minister said that the effect of such an amendment would be that greatly increased payments would have to be made, not only in Manitoba, but right through to the Rocky Mountains. He had written to the province explaining why it was not desirable to amend the legislation. (House of Commons Debates, p. 3934).

June 26 Veterans' Land Act.- The Veterans' Land Act was amended to provide financial and technical assistance to veterans for home construction and further financial assistance to veterans settled under the act as full-time farmers and to veterans who might become qualified as part-time farmers or commercial fishermen. The provisions dealing with farmers and fishermen took the form of a new section designated Part III of the Veterans' Land Act. The additional financial assistance to farmers was to be in the form of fully repayable loans bearing interest at five per cent. Repayment would be amortized over a period not exceeding the remaining period of the veteran's existing contract. The loans were designed to assist veterans to bridge the gap between the maximum financial assistance now available and the cost of acquiring economic farm units and to provide credit to veterans already settled as full-time farmers for the purchase of additional land, erection of buildings, clearing, fencing, draining or effecting other improvements. Such assistance could not be obtained under the provisions of the Canadian Farm Loan Board Act or the Farm Improvement Loans Act as the veteran did not have title to the land he farmed. The only exception was that he was eligible under the Farm Improvement Loans Act to obtain loans for the purchase of livestock or farm implements. The maximum additional loans were \$3,000 for full-time farmers and \$1,400 for part-time farmers who might be settled in the future. The veteran would be required to contribute an amount equal to one-half of the loan, but this could be in the form of an equity or increase in value on a property, where the veteran had the equity at the time he was settled under the VLA or where he had improved the property at no cost to the Director. The maximum financial assistance available would be \$9,000 for a full time farmer, making total maximum funds available, including the veteran's own contribution, of \$10,500. The maximum funds available to part-time farmers or commercial fishermen would be \$8,100. (House of Commons Debates, p. 6841; An act to amend the Veterans' Land Act). The act was proclaimed in force from August 2, 1954 (SOR/54-345 July 22).

December 1 Canadian Farm Loan Act.- Consolidated regulations were issued under the act, revoking the previous regulations established under P.C. 2084, April 28, 1949, as amended (P.C. 1954 - 1836).

December 1 Farm Improvement Loans Act.- Consolidated regulations were issued under the act, revoking the previous regulations established under P.C. 5731, November 10, 1949, as amended.

1954

The revised regulations were to come into effect on February 15, 1955. (P.C. 1954 - 1840, December 1; P.C. 1954 - 2061, December 31).

December 16 Veterans' Land Act.- Changes of an editorial and administrative nature were made in the new regulations issued under the act. The regulations established under P.C. 5245 of October 18, 1949, as amended, were revoked. (P.C. 1954 - 1967).

December 22 Prairie Farm Assistance Act.- The regulations under the act were revised and consolidated. Minor changes of an administrative and editorial nature were made. The regulations established by P.C. 5802 of November 15, 1949, as amended, were revoked. (P.C. 1954 - 2023).

December 22 Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act.- Rules and regulations issued under the act were unchanged from the previous ones, except for the omission of section 76, which applied to proceedings entered into under the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act, 1934 (the earlier act). The former rules and regulations, established by P.C. 365 of January 21, 1944, were revoked. (P.C. 1954 - 2028).

1955

February 16 Housing Loan Rate.- The Minister of Public Works announced a reduction, effective February 17, of 1/4 per cent in the maximum interest rate on insured loans, including loans for rural housing, under Part I of the National Housing Act. The maximum loan rate was being reduced from 5½ to 5-1/4 per cent. It could not exceed the long-term government loan rate plus 2-1/4 per cent. The long-term government rate was 3.39 per cent when the new act came into force on March 22, 1954 but had recently dropped to 3.11 per cent. The reduction in the rate of insured mortgage loans was in keeping with this change. (House of Commons Debates, p.1199).

May 5 Canadian Farm Loan Act.- The regulations under this act, prescribed by P.C. 1954 - 1836 of December 1, 1954, were amended from April 14, 1955 to delete Section 12, dealing with further fees on loans. (P.C. 1955 - 646).

July 28 Prairie Farm Assistance Act.- Royal Assent was given to a bill to amend the Prairie Farm Assistance Act. The new legislation gave the Department of Agriculture authority to make payments on land which could not be seeded or summerfallowed because of natural causes beyond the farmer's control. The act was also amended to provide that blocks of six or more sections excluded from payment within eligible townships were to be rectangular instead of irregular. This was the situation that existed before 1950 and it was reintroduced as the provision for excluding irregular blocks had given rise to administrative difficulties. (House of Commons Debates, p.6964; An act to amend the Prairie Farm Assistance Act).

1956

March 12

National Housing Act.— The maximum interest rate on insured loans under Part I of the National Housing Act was increased from $5 \frac{1}{4}$ to $5 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. This rate applied on loans for rural housing. Announcing the increase the Minister of Public Works said that the Governor in Council was empowered under the act to fix the maximum rate of interest at a level not exceeding the yield on long-term government securities, plus $2 \frac{1}{4}$ per cent. The interest rate on long-term government bonds would have justified the increase last August but the flow of funds to housing was good and no action was taken. Because of the continued high level of interest rates in general and the anticipated demand on investible funds in 1956 an increase was necessary so that builders and home owners would have continued access to mortgage funds. (House of Commons Debates, March 9, p. 1961; P.C. 1956-466, March 22).

April 17

Crop Losses.— The Prime Minister said he did not admit that there was any responsibility on the federal government for crop losses, other than that in a limited way under the Prairie Farm Assistance Act. The government did not propose to take any other action than to administer properly the provisions of this legislation. (House of Commons Debates, p.2992).

June 26

Canadian Farm Loan Act.— Royal Assent was given to a bill to amend the Canadian Farm Loan Act. It provided for the granting of loans on 65 per cent of the appraised value of land and buildings to a maximum of \$15,000. The previous terms were 60 per cent and \$10,000 on first mortgage plus \$2,000 on second mortgage. Provision was made for the repayment of loans by monthly as well as annual or semi-annual instalments. The maximum term was increased from 25 to 30 years. The amendment simplified the capital structure of the board and the system with respect to reserves. It eliminated short term, second and chattel mortgage loans. It made changes in the capital structure of the board and repealed the provision for setting up an advisory board. (House of Commons Debates, p.5425; An Act to Amend The Canadian Farm Loan Act).

July 11

Farm Improvement Loans Act.— Royal Assent was given to a bill to amend the Farm Improvement Loans Act. The legislation provided for a new three year pool period from April 1, 1956 to March 31, 1959. During that period the maximum value of bank loans to be guaranteed by the government was \$300 million. The maximum individual loan was increased from \$4,000 to \$5,000. (House of Commons Debates, p.5884; An Act to amend the Farm Improvement Loans Act).

1952

April 10 Farm Labor Program.- The Minister of Labour was authorized to enter into agreements with the provinces for the recruiting, movement and placement of farm workers between provinces and for the recruiting, movement and placement of other special groups of workers in agriculture and related industries. Federal expenditures were not to exceed provincial. (P.C. 1419).

April 15 Canada-U.S. Harvesting Exchange.- By an exchange of letters dated April 15 and 16 the Canadian and United States' Governments agreed to continue in 1952 the arrangements first made in 1942 for the exchange of harvesting machinery and crews between the two countries and for other movements of farm labor.

1953

March 9 Canada-U.S. Harvesting Exchange.- The Canada-U.S. harvesting machinery and crews exchange arrangement was continued in 1953, by an exchange of letters dated March 9 and 10.

April 9 Farm Labor Program.- The Farm Labour Program for the joint federal-provincial sharing of costs in recruiting and placing agricultural workers was continued, subject to a maximum federal contribution of \$325,000. Agreements had been signed in 1952 with all provinces except Newfoundland. (P.C. 1953-15/551).

1954

March 31 Farm Labor.- The farm labor program, for the movement of farm workers between provinces and for the recruiting, movement and placement of other workers in employment in agriculture and related industries, was to be continued in the fiscal year 1954-55. In 1953-54 the Minister of Labour entered into agreements with all provinces except Newfoundland. Authority was granted for federal payments to the provinces in 1954-55, not to exceed the provincial contribution in each case and subject to a maximum for Canada of \$325,000. (P.C. 1954 - 20/454).

April 20 Canada-U.S. Harvesting Exchange.- The Canada-U.S. harvesting machinery and crews exchange arrangement was continued in 1954 by an exchange of letters dated April 20 and 24.

1955

April 15 Farm Labor Program.- The federal government was authorized to continue in 1955-56 the farm labor program. In 1954 each of the provinces except Newfoundland entered into an agreement with the Minister of Labour for the recruiting, movement and placement of farm workers between provinces and of other special groups of workers in agriculture and related industries. Federal expenditures were not to exceed provincial contributions. (P.C. 1955 - 13/525).

1955

April 13 Canada-U.S. Harvesting Exchange.- The Canada-U.S. harvesting machinery and crews exchange arrangement was continued in 1955 by an exchange of letters dated April 13 and 14.

1956

May 10 Farm Labor Program.- The Minister of Labour was again authorized to enter into agreements with the provinces for the sharing of costs in recruiting and placing agricultural workers. Agreements had been signed in 1955 with all provinces except Newfoundland. The authorization provided that federal contributions were not to exceed provincial (P.C. 1956 - 23/704).

May 9 Canada-U.S. Harvesting Exchange.- By an exchange of letters dated May 9 and 10 the Canadian and United States Governments agreed to continue in 1956 the arrangement first made in 1942 for the exchange of harvesting machinery and crews between the two countries and for other movements of farm labor.

1952

FOODS

June 30 Food and Drug Act.- An order-in-council made under the Food and Drugs Act amended the regulations pertaining to certain commodities. The new regulations redefined various foods including cheese, whey, sunflower seed oil, mince meat, flour, bread, certain other cereal products and flavored syrups. Sections approving the sale of vitamin enriched flour and bread were to take effect from January 1, 1953, except in Newfoundland where they applied after July 1, 1952. Changes were made in certain other requirements, principally in labelling (P.C. 3456).

December 10 Food and Drug Act.- The Food and Drug Regulations were amended to provide for the labelling of flour containing maturing agents. The specifications for raisin bread were strengthened and the application of the sections relating to enriched and Vitamin B bread, in all provinces but Newfoundland, delayed from January 1, 1953 to February 2, 1953. In Newfoundland these paragraphs of the regulations were effective July 1, 1952. (P.C. 4619).

1953

May 14 Food and Drugs Act.- Royal Assent was given to a bill to revise and consolidate the existing Food and Drugs Act. The new legislation provided for the keeping of pertinent records by manufacturers and prohibited the sale of foods, drugs and cosmetics that were packaged and stored under insanitary conditions. It limited the powers of the Minister with regard to the forfeiture of goods. These could formerly be the result of seizure by an inspector and a report by a federal analyst,

followed by a decision of the Minister. In future there would be no forfeiture of goods, without the consent of the owner, unless there was a determination by a judicial officer as to whether the goods were in conformity with the Act and as to whether the forfeiture should be undertaken. (House of Commons Debates, p. 5442; An act respecting Food, Drugs, Cosmetics and Therapeutic Devices).

May 26 Food and Drugs Act.— The Food and Drug Regulations under this act were amended to prescribe minimum percentages of insoluble solids for strawberry and raspberry jam, both pure and with pectin. Citrus fruit was deleted from the list of fruit products which must not be contained in pectin jams with a named fruit. A revised table was included of the maximum quantities of poisonous or injurious substances which could legally be present in foods. The regulations also prescribed new requirements for food preservatives and for shortening. (P.C. 1953, - 817).

July 16 Food and Drugs Act.— The Food and Drug Regulations were amended to alter the definition of milk fat (butter fat). The new definition limited the tocopherol content of milk fat to not more than 50 micrograms per gram as determined by the method employed by the Food and Drug Laboratories. The change was to make it possible to detect the presence of vegetable oils in dairy products. (P.C. 1953 - 1119).

November 19 Food and Drugs Act.— The Food and Drug Regulations were amended to permit the addition to cheese of Class II preservative Sorbic acid was added to the lists of Class II and Class III preservatives. To be used in quantities not exceeding 1,000 parts per million. Isopropyl citrate was added to the list of Class IV preservatives. (P.C. 1953 - 1781).

1954

July 1 Food and Drugs Act.— The amended Food and Drugs Act, which received Royal Assent on May 14, 1953, was proclaimed in force. Revised regulations relating to the safety, purity and quality, as well as labelling and advertising, of foods, drugs, therapeutic devices and cosmetics came into effect on the same day. The new regulations were designed to clarify interpretation of the act, to confer additional powers on food and drug authorities responsible for protecting public health and to strengthen the provisions for the processing and sale of foods and drugs. (SOR/54-293; P.C. 1954-942, P.C. 1954-943, June 24; Department of National Health and Welfare press release, July 6).

1955

April 4 Flavoring Chemicals.— The Food and Drug Directorate of the Department of National Health and Welfare notified manufacturers and distributors of flavoring preparations that new chemicals should not be introduced into these products unless complete information was filed with the Directorate establishing the safety of such chemicals as an ingredient of foods, under the conditions of use recommended or likely to occur. Studies on acute and chronic toxicity were essential to establish the safety of these new chemicals and methods determining their presence in foods. (Department of National Health and Welfare. Trade Information Letter No. 121).

1955

July 21 Food and Drugs Act.- A number of amendments were made to the Food and Drug Regulations. A new heading "Meat Specialties" was added, under which were sections defining packs containing wieners and beans. Other changes limited to iron oxide the heavy metal content of food coloring, changed the permitted ingredients in pickle for meat preservation and in Class IV preservatives and stated that the strength of vinegar, when referred to on a label or in an advertisement, was to be calculated in terms of acetic acid. (P.C. 1955 - 1093).

1956

April 12 Food and Drugs Act.- Among the amendments to the Food and Drug Regulations were the following, which affected food products:- (i) the composition standards were changed for ground mustard; (ii) a clause to the milk fat section set forth the limits beyond which it would be deemed that there had been the addition to the milk of a fat other than milk fat; (iii) the section on permissible substances was extended to specify the maximum quantities allowed in certain fruits, vegetables and small grains of aramite, malathion and Stop Mould B; (iv) it was no longer necessary to specify on food labels when sorbic acid had been added but the quantity of butylated hydroxytoluene was to be shown. (P.C. 1956-567).

June 7 Food and Drugs Act.- By an amendment to the Food and Drug regulations changes were made in the limits of certain substances which could be present in gelatin. Limits were placed on the quantity of the substance Captan which could be present in certain fruits and vegetables. (P.C. 1956-871).

July 12 Food and Drugs Act.- The Food and Drug Regulations, established by P.C. 1954-1728 of November 18, 1954, as amended, were further amended to permit the substance Parathion to be present on a number of fruits and vegetables to a maximum of one part per million (P.C. 1956-1054).

December 28 Food and Drugs Act.- The Food and Drug Regulations, established by P.C. 1954-1915 of December 8, 1954, as amended, were further amended to specify the permissible quantities of ethylene dibromide, sulphenone and methyl bromide as inorganic bromide which might be present on specified fruits, vegetables, grains and nuts. The amendment also contained a definition of honey wine. (P.C. 1956-1921).

1953

January 19 South Saskatchewan River Project Report.- The Prime Minister tabled the report of the Royal Commission on the South Saskatchewan River Project. The commission found that at present economic returns to the Canadian people on the investment in the project would not be commensurate with its cost. This finding should be reviewed when there was a prospect of adequate markets for the specialty crops the area might produce, when the Canadian demand had grown to such an extent that a more intensive use of land resources was necessary, when there was a significant change in the relationship between farm prices and construction costs or when the construction of public works was necessary to relieve unemployment. The commission calculated that the project would cost at least \$250 million of which \$175 million would be needed to build the Coteau Creek reservoir and power station. After certain deductions the remaining cost chargeable to irrigation would be over \$70,000 for each farm unit. The commission recommended a number of smaller irrigation schemes and the immediate development of a long range program for the best use of the waters of the Saskatchewan River. (House of Commons Debates p.1103, Report of the Royal Commission on the South Saskatchewan River Project).

April 17 Pasquia Project.- The Minister of Agriculture was granted authority to enter into an agreement with the province of Manitoba for the reclamation and settlement of the Pasquia area of the Saskatchewan River Delta. The scheme was to take in 135,000 acres of low-lying land between the Carrot and Pasquia Rivers, which had been subject to periodic flooding. The federal government's share was not to exceed \$1,350,000 in a three year program. The Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration, as the federal agency, was to construct dykes, drainage canals and other engineering works. The Manitoba Government was to construct roads and ancillary drainage works and to administer settlement policy. (P.C. 1953-2/571).

April 27 South Saskatchewan River Project.- In a letter to the Premier of Saskatchewan the Minister of Agriculture stated that the federal government was prepared to consider a definite proposal from the province for co-operation in a south Saskatchewan power and irrigation project. In the Minister's words:- "any proposal put forward by the province should make it clear what contribution to the cost of the dam itself the province is prepared to make to remove any element of federal subsidy for the production of power since power development could obviously not be subsidized in one province unless the federal authorities were prepared to provide similar subsidies in all provinces and federal subsidies for power development are contrary to present government policy...You will appreciate that any federal contribution would also have to be limited, as in the St. Mary's and Bow river projects, to works for the conservation of the water..." (House of Commons Debates, p. 4444).

May 14 Canada Water Conservation Assistance Act.- Royal Assent was given to this measure which authorized payment of federal grants of assistance to provinces in connection

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with water conservation projects. A limit was placed on the federal share of 37½ per cent of the cost of a project. Projects for which federal assistance would be provided would be of a major character and assistance would be given only if requested by the provincial government. The federal government would have no proprietary interest in works to which it might contribute. The Act was to be administered by the Department of Resources and Development. (House of Commons Debates, p. 5442; An act to Authorize the Grant of Assistance to a Province for the Conservation of Water Resources).

1954

February 8 South Saskatchewan Project.- The Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of Agriculture said that a committee of provincial experts under the chairmanship of the Saskatchewan Minister of Agriculture was meeting a committee of federal experts under the Director of Prairie Farm Rehabilitation, to consider possible costs of construction if a dam were built on the South Saskatchewan River. The Saskatchewan government had offered to pay \$20 million on the cost of the dam for power and had agreed with the PFRA estimate that its expenditure on irrigation would be at least \$25 million. The federal government, through the Minister of Agriculture, had suggested that it would be better to have the actual cost of power written into any agreement that might be made and the provincial government had agreed. (House of Commons Debates, pp.1852-3).

1955

January 13 South Saskatchewan Project.- The Prime Minister said that no tentative agreement had been arrived at with the Saskatchewan government on the distribution of costs for a possible South Saskatchewan dam and irrigation project. The reason was that the federal government had not yet taken any decision on whether it should recommend the project to parliament as being in the national interest. (House of Commons Debates, p.134).

February 16 Soil Surveys.- The Minister of Agriculture, during a debate on a motion calling for a federal-provincial conference on agriculture, read into the record a statement on soil survey work in Canada. He said it was conducted by the Experimental Farms Service in co-operation with the provinces, roughly on the basis of costs being shared equally. The headquarters in Ottawa were the Field Husbandry Division of the Central Experimental Farm. Provincial headquarters, which were listed, were either at dominion experimental stations, universities or agricultural colleges. The basic program was a systematic reconnaissance survey of all present and potential agricultural areas. Special surveys were often conducted in areas where there was an immediate need for soils information. To the end of 1953 188,141,000 acres had been mapped by systematic reconnaissance surveys and about 60 million acres had been examined in a preliminary manner. (House of Commons Debates, p.1229).

1955

June 28 Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act.- Royal Assent was given to a bill to amend the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act. Section 9 was amended to raise to \$15,000 the amount for which contracts could be entered into by Ministerial authority. The increase from \$10,000 was to make the legislation consistent with existing Ministerial authority in the Financial Administration Act and regulations. Sections 10 and 11 were repealed. The repeal meant that PFRA land transactions would be dealt with in the same manner as land transactions involving government departments and that the purchase of machinery and equipment would be subject to the provisions of the Financial Administration Act and regulations. Disposal of any surplus machinery or equipment would be made under the terms of the Surplus Crown Assets Act. (House of Commons Debates, p.5404; An Act to amend the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act).

1956

March 13 Flood Control.- The Prime Minister said that flood control measures had never been dealt with under the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act. These were undertaken by the prairie farm rehabilitation staff under special appropriations of parliament. (House of Commons Debates, p.2070).

1952

MARKETING LEGISLATION

January 31 Agricultural Products Marketing Act.- The Act was declared ultra vires by the Prince Edward Island Supreme Court. The court ruled that the P.E.I. Potato Marketing Board, being a purely provincial organization, could not receive delegated powers from the federal government. The board had received authority under the federal act to regulate the marketing outside the province of P.E.I. potatoes. (Prince Edward Island Supreme Court: Judgment).

June 30 Agricultural Products Marketing Act.- The Supreme Court of Canada issued a judgment upholding the validity of the Agricultural Products Marketing Act. This judgment reversed the decision of the Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island which had declared the act ultra vires.

1955

June 28 Canada Agricultural Products Standard Act.- Royal Assent was given to the Canada Agricultural Products Standards Bill. The purpose of the legislation was to provide, in one statute, for standards and grading for all agricultural products formerly covered by the Canada Dairy Products Act, the Fruit, Vegetables and Honey Act, the Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act, the Maple Products Industry Act and parts of the Meat and Canned Foods Act. It was modelled after the Canada Dairy Products Act and provided authority for establishing

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substantially the same regulations as those in effect under these acts. "Agricultural product" in the new act was defined as livestock (including fur-bearing animals raised in captivity), eggs, poultry, milk, vegetables, fruit, honey and maple syrup, and products thereof. The legislation provided that grades for agricultural products could be established by regulation, with appropriate grade names, and that grades, packing and marking requirements were to apply on movements in interprovincial and export trade. Regulations could be made prohibiting exports, imports and movements from one province to another unless agricultural products complied with prescribed requirements, had been prepared in accordance with prescribed conditions and were packed and marked as prescribed. There was provision for the licensing of dealers and the appointment of inspectors. The legislation was to come into force on a day prescribed by the Governor in Council. The intention was to make regulations covering specific products, revoking the regulations under the present acts. When all existing regulations had been replaced the present acts could be submitted to parliament for amendment or repeal. (House of Commons Debates, p.5404; An Act to Establish National Standards for Agricultural Products and to Regulate International and Interprovincial Trade in Agricultural Products).

December 14 Ontario Marketing Legislation.— The Minister of Justice referred to the Supreme Court of Canada eight questions on the validity of Ontario's marketing legislation. The matters for consideration concerned the validity of the Ontario Farm Products Marketing Act, and of the hog marketing scheme and regulations established under it. The legality of fees charged in connection with the hog, peaches for processing and vegetables for processing schemes was also to be tested. The Supreme Court was asked to rule on a proposed amendment to the Ontario Farm Products Marketing Act to make it clear that the Ontario Farm Products Marketing Board could make regulations setting up local boards. If this amendment were valid the Supreme Court was asked to decide whether the Board could authorize a local board to impose fees on producers based on volume marketed and use the fees to equalize or adjust returns to producers. The Supreme Court hearing was subsequently set for April 24, 1956. (P.C. 1955 - 1865).

1956

April 20 Federal-Provincial Conference.— As a result of a meeting regional committees of government officials were to be formed. Their function was to discuss domestic marketing problems and, where possible, to suggest solutions. Three committees were to be set up, one each for the maritime, central and western regions. They were to report to a central committee, consisting of a representative from each group and a federal representative. The conference dealt also with soil and water conservation. Delegates reported on programs in the federal and provincial fields, with the purpose of giving a better understanding of the responsibilities of the government, in the matter of future programs, where undertaken individually or by joint action. (Department of Agriculture press release).

1956

April 26 Ontario Marketing Legislation.- The Supreme Court of Canada reserved its decision on the legality of Ontario's marketing legislation. Hearings were held on April 24 to 26.

November 19 Ontario Marketing Legislation.- The Supreme Court opened a further hearing on the validity of Ontario's marketing legislation. After one and a half days the court again reserved judgment.

1952

PLANT PROTECTION

August 21 Destructive Insect and Pest Act.- Regulations under the act were amended, some important changes in the new regulations being:- (i) Victoria, B.C. and Edmonton, Alta. were added to the list of ports for the importation of nursery stock, (ii) the ban on the importation of five-leaved pines was removed because the White Pine Blister Rust against which the embargo was maintained, had become widespread in Canada, (iii) the importation of plants with soil was prohibited from countries in Europe, except from Holland and Belgium, which had soil testing programs. Other countries could be exempted if they established satisfactory testing facilities. This ban was imposed in an attempt to exclude golden nematode from Canada, (iv) the importation from Europe of all species of willow was prohibited, in an effort to prevent the introduction of "water-mark" disease, (v) additional host plants were added to the section dealing with virus diseases of stone fruits, (vi) import restrictions on corn and corn products into Manitoba and Saskatchewan from the United States were removed as the European Corn Borer had become established in those provinces. The restrictions on imports into Alberta and British Columbia were extended to apply on imports from the whole of the United States, (vii) the importation on broom corn from countries other than the United States was prohibited between May 15 and August 15 and slight changes were made in the treatment of imports at other times of the year. These alterations were made to reduce the danger of importation of corn infesting insects, (viii) the importation of hop plants from England and Wales was prohibited unless these were duly certified, in order to guard against the introduction of the Progressive Verticillium Wilt disease of hops. (P.C. 3811).

1953

June 12 International Plant Protection Convention.- The Secretary of State for External Affairs was authorized to execute an Instrument of Ratification for the International Plant Protection Convention. The convention was adopted by FAO in December 1951 and signed on behalf of Canada. (P.C. 1953 - 918).

June 29 Nursery Stock Importations.- The requirements for nursery stock importations were relaxed to permit the through routing of nursery stock transported to Canada by commercial aircraft maintaining regular international schedules. The new procedure

would permit despatch to any of the customs airports included in the itinerary of the flight without the necessity of completing Department of Agriculture formalities, as required under the Destructive Insect and Pest Act and Regulations, at the first airport of arrival in Canada. (Department of National Revenue. To Collectors of Customs and Excise).

July 16

Migratory Birds.— An amendment to the Migratory Bird Regulations, under the Migratory Birds Convention Act, gave local provincial game officers and members of the R.C.M.P. authority to issue permits on areas up to two square miles to farmers to kill ducks or other migratory birds threatening their crops. Where actual or threatened damage was more widespread the new regulations gave power to the chief game officer of a province to authorize all residents in specified districts to use firearms to scare and, if necessary, kill marauding birds. Previously permits to kill duck were issued to farmers and persons named by them as assistants but often the damage was so widespread that individual permits could not be issued quickly enough and a general permit covering a wide area was issued from Ottawa. The new regulations were designed to deal promptly and effectively with the problem. Shooting to protect crops, under these regulations, was confined to actual crop area and did not extend to stubble or marsh. (Department of Resources and Development press release, July 22, P.C. 1953 - 1120, superseded by P.C. 1953 - 1206, August 5).

September 24

Destructive Insect and Pest Act.— The regulations under this act were amended, the following changes being made:— Part II - Because of the pest Gypsy Moth had been eliminated in Pennsylvania this state was deleted from the list of those requiring special certification on imports of plants etc. into Canada; Part III - Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. was authorized to import directly in order to facilitate research at the Laboratory of Forest Biology; Part VI - The classes of certified seed potatoes were changed to eliminate Foundation A, the new classes being Foundation and Certified. New grades and tolerances were established for these two classes, to apply to the 1953 crop. The province of Newfoundland was eliminated from the provisions of the section as no certification was carried out there and as potato wart, which did not occur elsewhere in Canada, was prevalent. (P.C. 1953 - 1461).

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March 31

Destructive Pest and Insect Regulations.— The regulations prohibiting the export to the rest of Canada from Newfoundland of soil, plants with soil and second hand bags, imposed because of the prevalence of potato wart in that province, were amended to permit the return, under special certification, of second hand containers received by a manufacturer in Newfoundland from an area outside Newfoundland. (P.C. 1954-455).

December 22

Destructive Pest and Insect Act.— In the consolidation of the Destructive Pest and Insect Act two new paragraphs were added to the section dealing with restricted imports. Section 210(p) applied to used bags from all countries except the United

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States and Alaska and prohibited their importation unless (a) an application for a permit was filed with the Chief, Plant Protection Division, giving full details of the shipment; (b) the permit was issued; (c) importation was through Montreal, Vancouver or other ports as designated; (d) each importation was fumigated as prescribed; (e) the importer paid charges of fumigation or treatment; and (f) a certificate of clearance or fumigation and an import permit were filed with other entry papers at the Customs port of entry. Section 210(q) forbade the entry from all countries except Bermuda, the United States, Alaska and the West Indies including Cuba and the Bahamas, of root crops such as horseradish, carrots, beets, parsnips, turnips, mangolds, onion sets, garlic bulbs and bulbils unless (a) an application for permit was filed with the Chief, Plant Protection Division, giving full details of the shipment; (b) a permit was issued; (c) each importation was free from sand, soil or earth; (d) each importation was packed in new containers; and (e) each importation entered through one of the ports designated in the regulations. A clearance or inspection certificate and an import permit were to be filed with other entry papers at the Customs port of entry. Other changes in the regulations were minor in nature. The regulations established by P.C. 2057 of April 26, 1949, as amended, were revoked. (P.C. 1954 - 2021).

TARIFFS AND TRADE

1952

July 4 Export Controls.— A new schedule was issued of goods requiring an export permit, under the Export and Import Permits Act. Agricultural items in Schedule 1 (requiring a permit to all destinations) were glands, glandular products and butter. Live hogs, pork and pork products, hides and skins, horsehair, pancreas and cheese were removed from such export control. Goods removed from Schedule 2 (requiring a permit for destinations other than the United States) included coconut oil, oiticica oil (inedible), palm oil, animal hair and wool. (P.C. 3458).

December 4 MFN Treatment for Egypt.— Under the Customs Tariff, products of Egypt were not to be subject to higher duties or charges than those levied on articles from any other foreign country, effective December 3. (P.C. 4599).

1953

February 26 International Trade Inquiry.— The Senate moved that its Standing Committee on Canadian Trade Relations be empowered to enquire into and report on what steps might be taken to further implement Article 2 of the North Atlantic Treaty whereby the signatories agreed that they would "... seek to eliminate conflict in their international economic policies and ...

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encourage economic collaboration between any or all of them". Among those who might be invited to present their views to the committee were representatives of agriculture, industry, labor, trade, finance and consumers. The committee was also empowered to hear representations from business interests or individuals of the NATO countries. (Senate Official Report of Debates, February 12, p. 221; February 26, p. 314).

May 6 U.S. Import Restrictions.- The House of Commons un-
animously adopted a resolution concerning U.S. trade
restrictions, as follows:- "In view of the impending departure of the
Prime Minister for Washington this house desires to record its opinion
that further vigorous efforts should be made by the government to bring
about the removal of the restrictions imposed by the United States on the
importation of Canadian agricultural products, in violation of the general
agreement on tariffs and trade." The Prime Minister was in Washington on
May 7 and 8. He reported to the House on May 9 on his trip. (House of
Commons Debates, May 6 p. 4847 et seq., May 9, p. 5055 et seq.).

May 7 International Trade Inquiry.- The Senate adopted the
report of the Standing Committee on Canadian Trade
Relations, which had been inquiring into the most practical steps to the
further implementation of article 2 of the North Atlantic Treaty. The
committee reported that it had received submissions from 11 leading
commercial, industrial and labor organizations. Many additional groups
had expressed a desire to appear before the committee and it was therefore
not possible to complete findings and submit a report. It was hoped that
the committee would be empowered as early as possible during the next
session to continue its work under the present terms of reference.
(Senate Official Report of Debates, p. 606).

November 12 Joint U.S.-Canada Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs.-
The conclusion of an agreement to establish a Joint
U.S.-Canadian Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs was announced
simultaneously in Ottawa and Washington. The Canadian members were to be
the Secretary of State for External Affairs and the Ministers of Finance,
Trade and Commerce and Agriculture or Fisheries. The United States
members would be the Secretaries of State, the Treasury, Agriculture and
Commerce. The activities of the Joint Committee were to be part of the
effort of both countries to promote satisfactory trade relations on a
multilateral basis throughout the free world. The committee was to meet
at least once a year alternately in Washington and Ottawa to consider
broad questions affecting the economic relations of the two countries.
(Department of External Affairs press release).

November 30 GATT.- The Minister of Trade and Commerce said that
GATT had never been ratified by the United States
Congress and that Canada had been waiting for that before taking action.
He thought that Canada would continue to wait. (House of Commons
Debates, p. 452).

1953

December 16 Customs Act.- Royal Assent was given to a bill to amend the Customs Act by providing a revision in the method of determining the fair market value of imported manufactured goods in order to deal with a situation where inventories might be placed on the market at prices substantially less than those previously in effect. The amendment added subsection 6 to section 35 and authorized the Minister, in cases where he found that prices of manufactured goods had fallen to abnormally low levels as a result of the advance of the season or the marketing period, to appraise the goods concerned for customs purposes on the basis of the weighted average price prevailing in the country of export in a reasonable preceding period not to exceed six months. The amendment became effective at midnight on December 7. (House of Commons Debates, p. 1012; an act to amend the Customs Act).

1954

February 9 B.W.I. Trade Liberalization.- The Minister of Trade and Commerce announced that the B.W.I. Trade Liberalization Plan would be continued in 1954. In addition a number of commodities of importance to Canadian trade were being added to those on open general license in the West Indian colonies. Agricultural items were onions, potatoes, cheese, evaporated and condensed milk, milk powder, split peas and meats. Animal feed were on the list except in British Guiana. Several of the commodities transferred to open general license were previously traded under token import plan vouchers. (House of Commons Debates, p. 1905).

February 23 Senate Trade Inquiry.- The Senate agreed to a motion that the Standing Committee on Canadian Trade Relations be empowered to continue its hearings, begun last session, on the most practical steps to implement article 2 of the North Atlantic Treaty, whereby the signatory nations agreed to seek to eliminate conflict in their economic policies and to encourage economic collaboration among themselves. (Senate Official Report of Debates, p. 295).

March 16 Joint United States - Canadian Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs.- Following their meeting in Washington United States and Canadian ministers issued a communique which referred to the problem of large agricultural surpluses. It was agreed that pressing, but temporary, economic problems should not be solved by expedients which would make future advance more difficult. If surpluses were disposed of without regard to the impact on normal trade, great damage might be done, not only to Canadian and United States' commerce, but also to the world economy. The ministers reaffirmed the principle of consultation, in disposing of surpluses abroad, with interested countries and agreed that such disposal should not interfere with normal commercial marketings. Any extraordinary measures which might be used to reduce surpluses should result in greater consumption and augment, not displace, normal quantities of agricultural products in world trade. (Department of External Affairs, press release, March 17).

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March 31 Canada-Japan Trade Agreement.- An Agreement on Commerce between Canada and Japan was signed in Ottawa. It was subject to ratification by the parliaments of the two countries. Each country was to grant the other unconditional most favored nation treatment. In an exchange of notes accompanying the agreement, Canada reserved the right to establish special values for duty on any imports entering Canada in such increased quantities and under such conditions as to cause or threaten serious injury to domestic producers of like or directly competitive products. Japan agreed to accord unconditional non-discriminatory import treatment on nine commodities, subject to exceptions agreed upon between the two governments. The agricultural commodities included were wheat, barley, flaxseed and milk products. (Addendum to Votes and Proceedings of the House of Commons). The agreement came into effect on June 7, 1954. (House of Commons Debates, May 12, p. 4671; Senate Official Report of Debates, May 25, p.501; P.C. 1954 - 840, June 8).

March 31 Export and Import Permits Act.- Royal Assent was given to legislation to revise and consolidate the Export and Import Permits Act and to extend the life of the existing controls to July 31, 1957. (House of Commons Debates, p. 3547. An act respecting the Export and Import of Strategic and Other Goods). The act was proclaimed in force from June 1, 1954 (SOR/54 - 181, May 13).

May 26 Spanish Trade Agreement.- A Spanish-Canadian Trade Agreement was signed in Madrid, to come into force provisionally on July 1. It was the first direct trade pact between the two governments. It provided for the exchange of most favored nation treatment in customs duties and related matters. Both countries undertook not to impose discriminatory import or exchange restrictions except for balance of payments reasons and such restrictions were not to discriminate between dollar countries. The Spanish Government was to make available import licenses and dollar exchange for the importation from dollar countries of a specified quantity of dry salted codfish. Canada was to admit olives duty free, instead of at 17½ per cent ad valorem, to reduce the duty on edible oil from 7½ per cent to five per cent ad valorem and to eliminate the one cent per lb. duty on almonds. Canada was also to make a small reduction in the duty on paprika. (House of Commons Debates, pp.5098-9; P.C. 1954-935, June 24, extending MFN treatment). The agreement came into force definitively from June 30, 1955.

May 28 Portuguese Trade Agreement.- A Portuguese-Canadian Trade Agreement was signed in Lisbon, to come into force provisionally on July 1. It was the first direct trade pact between the two governments. It provided for the exchange of most favored nation treatment in customs duties and related matters. Both countries undertook not to impose discriminatory import or exchange restrictions except for balance of payments reasons. Any such restrictions were not to discriminate between dollar countries. The Portuguese government was to make available import licenses for the importation from dollar countries of a specified quantity of dry

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salted codfish. Canada was to admit almonds duty free instead of at one cent per lb., corks over $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter at two cents instead of $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb. and smaller corks at two cents instead of eight cents per lb. (House of Commons Debates, p. 5183; P.C. 1954-934, June 24, extending MFN treatment). The agreement came into force definitively from April 29, 1955.

June 17 GATT Declaration on Japan.- It was announced that, following the coming into force on June 7 of the Canada-Japan Agreement on Commerce, the Executive Secretary of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade was notified that Canada accepted the GATT Declaration concerning the application of the General Agreement to commercial relations between the Contracting Parties and Japan. The Declaration was opened for acceptance during the Eighth Session of the Contracting Parties in October 1953, as part of the arrangements which were adopted for Japan to participate in the General Agreement on a provisional basis pending tariff negotiations. Commercial relations between Canada and Japan were to be governed by the GATT and the Canada-Japan Agreement on Commerce. (Department of External Affairs press release).

June 24 International Trade Inquiry.- The Senate Standing Committee on Canadian Trade Relations presented a report on its inquiry into the further implementation of Article 2 of the North Atlantic Treaty in which it stated that there were additional groups who wished to be heard and for this reason it had not been possible to complete the findings and submit a final report. The committee expressed the hope that at the earliest possible date during the next session of parliament it might be authorized to complete its work by hearing the remaining witnesses and preparing the final report. (Senate Official Report of Debates, p. 716).

June 26 Customs Tariff.- Among the amendments to the Customs Tariff was one to make it clear that when goods subject to an ad valorem duty were normally sold in the country of export as a package the coverings of these goods were dutiable under tariff item 710(c), at the same rate as the contents. The amendment took the form of an additional clause to item 710(b), under which a low rate was prescribed for containers. (House of Commons Debates, p. 6841; An act to amend the Customs Tariff).

July 6 Czechoslovak Trade Delegation.- A delegation from Czechoslovakia which had recently visited Ottawa to discuss trade and financial matters, investigated the possibility of importing into Czechoslovakia a wide range of non-strategic goods. Agricultural products in which the delegation was interested included lard, butter, feed grains, wheat, hides and skins. The talks were held at the request of the government of Czechoslovakia, which had expressed its concern at the special valuation procedures which Canadian customs authorities had been applying to certain imports from Czechoslovakia. A system was worked out with the delegation which, it was hoped, would permit satisfactory verification of values of goods from Czechoslovakia within the requirements of the Canadian customs law. Arrangements made were

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also expected to result in the repayment of capital and interest outstanding, amounting to \$10.6 million, on the loan extended to Czechoslovakia under the Export Credit Agreement of 1945. (Department of Trade and Commerce press release).

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March 1 Liberia.— This country was granted MFN treatment. (P.C. 1955 - 290).

June 3 Trade Agreement with Portugal.— The Minister of Trade and Commerce announced the conclusion of a commercial modus vivendi between Canada and Ethiopia, effective immediately. It provided for the exchange of most favoured nation treatment as regards customs duties and other charges and all regulations affecting trade. (Department of Trade and Commerce press release).

June 28 Customs Act.— Royal Assent was given to a bill to amend the Customs Act. The purpose of the new legislation was to verify and bring up to date certain sections of the Customs Act. Formerly persons were required to report to customs only when conveying dutiable goods. A new provision required all persons to report. This had in effect been normal practice and it was considered desirable to incorporate the requirement in the law because the Department of National Revenue administered regulations other than those dealing with customs including health of animals, insect infestations and diseases of animals. The valuation sections were amended to clarify and confirm the present principles of valuation and to limit the time of appeals against tariff classification or appraisal of the value for duty to sixty days. The Tariff Board was empowered to hear appeals from departmental rulings affecting export as well as domestic drawbacks. The importer as well as the person acquiring the goods was made liable for the duties applicable and penalties were provided for failure to report. A lien holder was given 60 instead of 30 days in which to apply for a judicial order declaring his interest in goods or vehicles seized under the Act. (House of Commons Debates, p.5404; An Act to amend the Customs Act).

July 13 Senate Standing Committee on Canadian Trade Relations.— The committee presented the Senate with a report on its inquiry into the most practical steps toward further implementation of Article 2 of the North Atlantic Treaty. The report said the committee had heard submissions from two leading members of FAO. It had been hoped that it would have been possible to present a final report but an analysis of the submissions would require concentrated study by persons qualified to assist the committee in the preparation of recommendations. The committee recommended that it be reconstituted at the next session of parliament, hoping that the basic work would have been finished between sessions, and that a final submission could be made as early as possible next session. (Debates of the Senate, July 13, p.791; July 14, p.806).

1955

July 14 Cheese and Flour Advertising.- The Minister of Trade and Commerce, explaining a \$50,000 item in the Department of Trade and Commerce estimates to be used for advertising Canadian cheese, flour and timber in the United Kingdom, said that Canada was starting again to advertise cheese in the United Kingdom, where a quality market was being built up slowly. (House of Commons Debates, pp.6168-9).

July 28 Customs Tariff.- Royal Assent was given to a bill to amend the Customs Tariff. Provision was made for the application of a special additional duty on goods which had been state subsidized, to apply on goods of a class or kind made in Canada being subsidized by a government or government agency abroad. The additional duty which could be levied on such imports was to equal the amount of the subsidy. Tariff changes were made on a number of items. The duty was eliminated or reduced on brooders for farm animals, certain components of feedstuffs, sweet potato seedlings and poultry eviscerating equipment. Changes were made in the tariff items covering sugar, syrups and molasses, in an effort to keep the tariff abreast of technical changes. The MFN duty on canned fruit mixtures containing peaches, pears or apricots was raised from one cent per pound to two cents. The British Preferential and MFN duties on canned peaches were reduced $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per lb. making the respective rates $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents and two cents. The MFN rate on melons n.o.p. (tariff item 95a) was reduced from two cents each to free. The special additional duty section of the act came into effect on June 3, 1955, the Budget changes in customs duties on April 6, 1955 and other changes, including those on fruits, on June 3, 1955. (House of Commons Debates, p.6964; An Act to amend the Customs Tariff).

August 2 GATT Tariff Negotiations.- Canadian exporters, importers and manufacturers were invited to provide information relating to a possible round of tariff negotiations under GATT. They were asked to submit official lists with regard to the United States' tariff by August 15 and briefs by September 15 if possible. (Department of External Affairs press release).

September 26 United States-Canadian Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs.- The committee met in Ottawa on September 26. It was the second meeting of the group, consisting of the United States' Secretaries of State, the Treasury, Agriculture and Commerce, and the Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs and Ministers of Trade and Commerce and Defence Production, Agriculture and Finance. A communique was issued in which the committee noted that difficult, but it was hoped temporary, problems in trade existed as a result of the accumulation of large quantities of some agricultural products in several countries. These problems could adversely affect trade in such products and might also have damaging consequences for international trade generally. It was agreed that there should be closer consultation in an effort to avoid interference with normal commercial marketings. (Department of External Affairs press release).

1955

December 8 United Kingdom-Canada Continuing Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs.—

The committee met in Ottawa on December 8 and 9, under the chairmanship of the United Kingdom High Commissioner. Other U.K. officials present were the permanent secretaries or under secretaries from the Commonwealth Relations Office, the Board of Trade and the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries, as well as a Treasury representative. The Canadian representatives were the Deputy Ministers of Trade and Commerce, and Agriculture; the Assistant Deputy Minister, Department of Finance; and the Economic Adviser, Department of External Affairs. (Department of External Affairs press release, December 7).

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March 6 USSR Trade Agreement.— A trade agreement between Canada and the USSR was signed on February 29 and came into

force provisionally on March 6. It was subject to ratification within 90 days and was to remain in force for three years. The agreement could be renewed if both countries desired. It made provision for the exchange of most favored nation treatment in customs duties and related matters (granted by Canada from March 1, 1956). Either government had the right to apply prohibitions or restrictions for the protection of essential security interests. In an exchange of notes Canada reserved the right to establish values for ordinary or special import duty on any Russian product which might enter Canada in such increased quantities as to cause serious injury to domestic producers. In determining values the prices of similar goods imported from third countries were to be taken into account. The purpose of the reservation was to deal with situations which might arise if Russian goods were sold in Canada at very low prices, although these prices might not be lower than their domestic values in the USSR. The USSR government guaranteed to purchase in the three years between 1,200,000 and 1,500,000 tons (44 to 55 million bushels) of wheat in annual lots of between 400,000 and 500,000 tons. Prices and terms of sale were to be those at which the Canadian Wheat Board was making sales to major customers at the times of the Russian purchases. (House of Commons Debates, February 29, pp. 166-2; P.C. 1956-322, March 1). The agreement came into force definitively from May 26, 1956.

June 7 GATT.— The Minister of Trade and Commerce and the Minister of Finance made statements on the tariff

negotiations recently completed under GATT and released schedules showing tariff concessions given and received. The Minister of Trade and Commerce said that United States' concessions were limited by law to a maximum of 15 per cent, spread over the next two years and that there were a number of items, particularly in the agricultural and fisheries field, on which the United States was not prepared to negotiate at this time. Within these limitations the agreement concluded should be most satisfactory to both countries. The Minister of Finance said that Canada had made 115 reductions in the MFN tariff, on imports valued in 1955 at \$91 million and bindings on 60 items valued at \$88 million. Unilateral reductions were made in five items in the British

1956

Preferential Tariff. The new duties on most agricultural products came into effect on June 30. (House of Commons Debates, June 7, p.4792; 4834; P.C. 1956-942, June 21).

June 12 Tariff Board Act.- Royal Assent was given to legislation to increase the membership of the Tariff Board from three to five and the number of vice chairmen from one to two. The Minister of Finance, in introducing the bill on May 9, said that the reason for the increase was the increased work the board was doing with appeals under the Excise Tax Act and the Customs Tariff and because of present government policy of referring to the board more items for consideration and report. He suggested that there might be two committees which could work on different things at the same time. (House of Commons Debates, p.4964; An Act to amend the Tariff Board Act).

June 13 United Kingdom-Canada Continuing Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs.- The committee met in London on June 13 and 14. Mr. L.W. Pearsall, Director of Marketing Service, represented the Canadian Department of Agriculture.

July 2 British Caribbean Trade.- The Minister of Trade and Commerce said that the government had been informed that the British Caribbean countries were placing apples, leaf tobacco, chemical fertilizers and calcium carbide under world open general license, effective July 2, 1956. This meant that these products could be imported from Canada without restrictions and made a large proportion of Canadian exports to the area completely free of restriction. In 1955 Canadian exports to the area amounted to \$42 million and they were increasing this year. (House of Commons Debates, pp.5555-6).

July 11 Canada-Honduras Trade Agreement.- The Minister of Trade and Commerce announced that a trade agreement had been signed for the exchange of most favored nation treatment between Canada and Honduras. The agreement, to run for an initial period of one year from July 18, was the first to be concluded between the two countries. (Department of Trade and Commerce press release, July 11; P.C. 1956-1090, July 19).

August 14 Customs Tariff.- An amendment to the Customs Tariff received Royal Assent. Action was taken to restore duty free entry for parts of agricultural machinery and equipment. Certain judicial decisions by the Tariff Board, relating to the wording of particular tariff items, had resulted in important changes in tariff classification practices and the scope of duty free entry had been narrowed substantially. Duty free entry was granted from March 21, 1956, for axles, belts and belt-
ing, bolts, chains, nuts, pulleys and washers for use with agricultural machinery and for goods entering into the cost of such machinery. Duties were reduced on electric freezing machines and parts for processing and holding frozen semen and for steel wall sections for ensilage silos. (House of Commons Debates, p.7596, An Act to amend the Customs Tariff).

1952

May 27

Income Tax.- Questioned regarding the position with respect to income tax on compensation payments made to farmers suffering losses because of the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease the Minister of Finance said the ordinary rules with respect to income for tax purposes would apply. (House of Commons Debates, p.2624).

December 10

Foot-and-Mouth Disease Compensation.- The Minister of National Revenue said that the government had not given consideration to relieving farmers from including as income payments received from the Department of Agriculture in connection with the eradication of foot-and-mouth disease where such payments properly constituted taxable receipts under the provisions of the Income Tax Act. (House of Commons Debates p. 512).

1954

June 26

Income Tax Act.- Several amendments to the Income Tax Act affected agriculture. The section dealing with the averaging of income from farming or fishing was altered to provide that the total of the losses incurred in the five-year averaging period was to be offset against income in the same period and if the aggregate of losses exceeded the aggregate of incomes the excess could be carried forward to apply against subsequent years. Farmers' mutual insurance fire companies were affected by the re-establishment of the policy, with respect to the tax status of fire and casualty mutual insurance companies, of treating the surplus arising from insurance operations as a profit from business. This treatment was to date from January 1, 1954. Exemption from income tax on such surplus was allowed as a result of a Supreme Court decision of April 16, 1953. (House of Commons Debates, p. 6841; An act to amend the Income Tax Act).

1956

August 14

Excise Tax Act.- An amendment to the Excise Tax Act received Royal Assent. The ten per cent sales tax was repealed on certain items of interest to agriculture, including boxes for farm wagons; poisons used in agriculture or horticulture; identification tags for designating grades or quality of meat, eggs, fruits and vegetables; some machinery parts for agricultural implements; electric freezing machines and parts for processing and holding frozen semen; and steel wall sections for ensilage silos. The tax was also repealed on materials for making these items. (House of Commons Debates, p.7596; An Act to amend the Excise Tax Act).

August 14

Income Tax Act.- Royal Assent was given to an act to amend the Income Tax Act. Section 42 was amended to require a farmer or fisherman who had a loss in the "year of averaging" to file an election by the date on which he would have been required to file a return if any tax had been payable by him that year. The amendment was to apply to the 1956 and subsequent tax years. A new subsection to

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Section 75 provided a rule for determining what was meant by "three per cent of the capital employed in the business at the commencement of the year" where the taxation year of a co-operative paying patronage dividends was less than twelve months. It was to be in the same proportion as the number of days in the taxation year was to 365 days. A new Section 85 H clarified the method of determining the capital cost to a child of the depreciable part of farm property sold to him by his father. The section was applicable in determining, at any time after 1955, the capital cost of depreciable property sold after 1948. (House of Commons Debates, p.7596; An Act to amend the Income Tax Act).

TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE

1952

June 18 Cold Storage Act.- Royal Assent was given to the bill to amend the Cold Storage Act. By the new legislation the maximum amount of the government grant towards the cost of construction and equipment of a warehouse was raised from 30 per cent to 33 1/3 per cent. The grant was made payable in full on completion of the warehouse, not in instalments over five years as before. The Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Agriculture, was empowered to authorize the payment in full of unpaid instalments due under a contract entered into before the coming into force of the amendment. (House of Commons Debates, p.3413. An act to amend the Cold Storage Act).

July 16 Freight Rates.- The railways asked the Board of Transport Commissioners to authorize separate freight rate increases of seven and nine per cent. They asked for the seven per cent rise, to cover current deficits, to apply immediately. In addition to these general increases the railways were seeking authority to raise the rates on grains and grain products moving in the west for domestic consumption, to bring these rates to the levels charged on similar movements in Ontario and Quebec.

September 23 Freight Rates.- The Board of Transport Commissioners granted the railways permission to present their case for an increase in freight rates. The original request for an immediate increase of seven per cent was raised to eight on the grounds that costs had risen since the original application was filed.

October 24 Freight Rates.- The Board of Transport Commissioners issued its judgment in the railways' application for increases in freight rates. The Board dismissed a carrier application for an immediate increase of eight per cent in freight rates generally. It decided that rates on grain moving domestically in Western Canada should be increased by from one to 13 cents per 100 lb. depending on the length of haul. The statutory rates on grain moving for export were not affected by the decision.

1952

November 10 Freight Rates.- The Board of Transport Commissioners began hearings on a proposal by the railways for a change in the system of setting freight rates. Under the proposed system the board would determine the net investment of the C.P.R. in the rail enterprise and allow rates that would yield the company a specified annual return on the investment.

December 11 Freight Rates.- A new scale of "class" rates was issued by the Board of Transport Commissioners as the first step towards national freight rate equalization. These basic rates were to go into effect on January 1, 1954, unless altered before that date. The schedules were to apply to Canada except the Maritimes and lower St. Lawrence area of Quebec (east of Levis), dealt with under the Maritime Freight Rates Act. In western Canada the board indicated a drop in the general freight rate but forecast a later boost in the charges on grain moving in that area for domestic consumption.

December 20 Freight Rates.- The Board of Transport Commissioners authorized a nine per cent general increase in freight rates, to compensate the railways for the 16 cent an hour wage increase granted to their non-operating employees.

1953

January 15 New Ferry for P.E.I.- The Minister of Transport announced that the federal government would build a new ferry to operate between Wood Island, P.E.I. and Caribou, N.S. The ferry was to be ready for service in 1955. It would provide, for agricultural products, an efficient automobile ferry service from the eastern part of the island to Nova Scotia. (House of Commons Debates, p.1011).

March 9 Freight Rates.- The Board of Transport Commissioners awarded the railways a general freight rate increase of seven per cent, effective March 16.

May 26 Cold Storage Act.- The regulations under the Cold Storage Act (P.C. 5683, December 10, 1948) were revoked and new regulations substituted. These made alterations in the form of contract between the Department of Agriculture and persons constructing cold storage facilities. The changes took into account the new terms under which loans were granted, as provided in the 1952 amendment to the act. (P.C. 1953 - 819).

October 5 Freight Rates.- The Chief Commissioner of the Board of Transport Commissioners announced that the board would order a five per cent cut in "class" rates in western Canada and allow a compensating increase of a maximum ten per cent in Ontario and Quebec rates, effective November 15. The change was expected to stand until a general scale equalizing the "class" rates between the different

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regions went into effect on January 1, 1955. This scale was to have been introduced on January 1, 1954, as announced on December 11, 1952, but had been deferred for a year.

1954

February 15 Freight Rates.- The Board of Transport Commissioners handed down a decision on the railways' request for a nine per cent freight rate increase. In refusing the boost in rates the board said that the post war series of increases had helped to cut down rail traffic. The board also rejected a railway sponsored plan for a new system of determining freight rate ceilings which would have departed widely from the present system by which the board used the Canadian Pacific Railway as the yardstick for rates and fixed rate ceilings on the basis for the current financial requirements of the CPR.

February 23 Transport Control.- The Minister of Transport announced the calling of a conference of provincial ministers having jurisdiction over highways; in view of the Privy Council's decision in the case of Winner versus S.M.T. (Eastern Ltd. et al). In its decision, handed down on February 22, the Privy Council stated that an interprovincial or international undertaking, within the meaning of section 92, head (10)(a) of the British North America Act, was not subject to the provincial law relating to public carriers. The Minister said that, in the government's view, it would not be in the public interest to have a divided legislation, with provincial boards controlling the traffic within provinces and a federal board controlling the traffic moving between provinces or between a province and the United States. (House of Commons Debates, p. 2345).

March 2 Freight Rates.- The Board of Transport Commissioners ordered a new basic freight rate scale, to become effective March 1, 1955. The scale would aim at levelling off costs of rail hauls in different parts of Canada. The main effect of the adjustments would be that freight rate levels in Western Canada, which had been comparatively high, would be lowered and those in Eastern Canada raised. There would be no change in rates in the Atlantic provinces, where levels were laid down under the Maritime Freight Rates Act of 1927.

March 19 Freight Rates.- A Supreme Court judge refused the Canadian Pacific Railway permission to appeal the Board of Transport Commissioners freight rate decision of February 15. He ruled that the board had exercised its discretion properly in the judgement, by which it declined the railway's request for a new method of determining freight rates and for an immediate boost in rates.

April 26 Transport Control.- A federal-provincial conference on the control and regulation of interprovincial and international highway transport met in Ottawa. The federal government

1954

and the governments of all provinces except Newfoundland were represented. There was no representative from Newfoundland as the government of that province was not interested in the problem. The methods of giving the provinces jurisdiction over interprovincial and international highway transport were discussed. A draft bill restoring to the provinces the system of control that they had before the Winner case (decision announced February 22, 1954) was presented and revised. It provided that the federal government would legislate to give the provinces power to control and regulate the transportation of passengers and goods by motor vehicle between a province and a point outside the province in the same manner as control was exercised within the province under provincial law. It formed the basis of subsequent law. (House of Commons Debates, June 14, pp.5937-8).

May 25

Freight Rates Inquiry.- The Prime Minister announced the appointment of the Hon. W.F.A. Turgeon, as a commissioner under the Inquiries Act, to inquire into the application and effects of agreed charges made by the railways under Part 4 of the Transport Act. In explaining the purposes of the inquiry the Prime Minister said that in 1951, to implement one of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Transportation, the Railways Act was amended to provide that where competitive transcontinental tariffs were established by the railways, freight rates on the same goods shipped to or from intermediate points should not exceed by more than one-third the rates in such competitive transcontinental tariffs. The Alberta Government had made representations to the federal government that this so-called one and one-third rule in the Railways Act should be extended by parliament to apply to agreed charges made by the railways with the authorization of the Board of Transport Commissioners under Part 4 of the Transport Act. The government had come to the conclusion that this proposal required detailed study. (House of Commons Debates, p. 5053).

May 27

Department of Transport Act.- Royal Assent was given to a bill to amend the Department of Transport Act to provide for a continuation of controls over the movement of goods in bulk by rail or ship, formerly exercised by order in council under the Emergency Powers Act. The new legislation provided a two year extension of controls. The bulk commodities listed in the amendment included grains and grain products moving to meet export requirements. (House of Commons Debates, p. 5174; an act to amend the Department of Transport Act).

June 1

Department of Transport Act.- Regulations issued under the amendment to the Department of Transport Act provided for the appointment of a Transport Controller and one or more Deputy Transport Controllers. They gave the Transport Controller and his deputies wide powers over the movement of goods in bulk and the utilization of bulk transport facilities and prescribed penalties for those failing to obey orders relating to bulk transport. (P.C. 1954-807).

1954

June 26 Motor Vehicle Transport Act.— Royal Assent was given to a bill to enable provincial administrations to exercise control within each province over interprovincial and international highway transport undertakings, the legislation to come into force in a province by proclamation when the province was ready to operate under its terms. The measure was made necessary because of the judgment of the Privy Council in the Winner case which stated that the federal parliament had exclusive jurisdiction over interprovincial and international transport undertakings. The purpose of the legislation was to place the provinces in much the same position in such matters as the granting of licenses and the fixing of rates as they were before the judgment. (House of Commons Debates, p. 6841; An act respecting extra-provincial motor vehicle transport).

December 31 Cold Storage Act.— New regulations were issued under the Cold Storage Act, and the regulations established under P.C. 1953-819 of May 26, 1953, were revoked. Apart from the re-numbering of sections, the only change was the insertion of a new clause (Section II) providing that the contractor would insure buildings and machinery on the site of a public cold storage warehouse, to their full value. (P.C. 1954 - 2059).

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March 23 Freight Rates.— The Minister of Transport tabled copies of the report of the Royal Commission appointed to enquire into the application and effects of agreed charges, as authorized under Part IV of the Transport Act. The Commissioner, Hon. W.F.A. Turgeon, proposed changes in the law relating to agreed charges (special rates granted to shippers in return for an agreed high proportion of their business) which would simplify and shorten procedure. These recommendations were incorporated in Appendix "A", taking the form of a proposed amendment to Sections 32 and 33 of Part IV of the Transport Act. The Commissioner suggested doing away with the necessity of obtaining the Board of Transport Commissioners' prior approval to agreed charge agreements. He suggested that they become effective 20 days after filing. A shipper who considered his business would suffer should be able to bring a case as before. U.S. railways having lines in Canada and carriers by water should be able to participate in such agreements. Procedures were suggested for termination of agreements and handling of complaints. The Commissioner did not recommend the extension to agreed charges of the one and one-third rule (providing that freight rates on the same goods shipped to and from intermediate points should not exceed by more than one-third the rates in competitive transcontinental tariffs). He cited a number of reasons for rejecting this proposal of the Alberta Government, including the difficulties of practical application, its lack of substantial benefit to the intermediate territory and the fact that it could apply only in certain cases. (Report of the Royal Commission on Agreed Charges).

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July 28 Transport Act.— Royal Assent was given to a bill to amend sections 32 and 33 of the Transport Act. The purpose of the amendment was to give effect to the recommendations of the Report of the Royal Commission on Agreed Charges. Under the new legislation railways were to be permitted to put agreed charge agreements into effect on 20 days' notice without prior approval of the Board of Transport Commissioners. Steamship lines were to be permitted to become parties to agreed charges on meeting certain conditions and United States' railway companies could participate in agreed charge agreements initiated by Canadian railways. (House of Commons Debates, p.6964; An act to amend the Transport Act).

August 31 Freight Rates.— The Board of Transport Commissioners issued a judgment giving the railways a tentative authorization to increase by about ten per cent the freight rates on local movements of grain in western Canada. A final order was not to be issued until the board held hearings in November, but the increase was scheduled to come into effect on January 1, 1956. It was directed at bringing more into line the local rates in eastern and western Canada but did not affect the Crowsnest Pass export rates.

November 21 Freight Rates.— The Board of Transport Commissioners agreed to adjourn until February 7, 1956 hearings on its proposal to increase by about ten per cent the freight rates on local movements of grain in western Canada. The increase had been scheduled to go into effect on January 1 but was postponed until after the hearings. The four western provinces had asked the Board for an extensive adjournment of the hearings in order that the railways might be asked to provide more information.

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January 24 Freight Rates.— The Minister of Transport stated that an upward revision of the freight rates fixed in the Crowsnest Pass agreement was not under consideration. He had been asked if such a change were contemplated, in view of the opinion given by the President of the Canadian Pacific Railway that the rates were neither just nor reasonable. (House of Commons Debates, p. 456).

March 7 Freight Rates.— Canadian rail freight rates generally governed by U.S. rates were increased by amounts up to six per cent. For the most part the categories affected were international rates and export and imports rates through Canadian and U.S. ocean ports. Important agricultural items were made exceptions to the full six per cent increase. A limit of six cents per 100 lb. was imposed on canned or preserved (except frozen) food products and fresh fruits and vegetables. There were limits of 2½ and 1½ cents per 100 lb. on salt and certain fertilizers and components. The increase on grain and grain products and livestock was five per cent. Domestic Canadian traffic was not affected.

1956

June 7 Department of Transport Act.- Royal Assent was given to a bill to extend to May 31, 1958, the authority to make regulations controlling the transport of goods in bulk and the appointment of transport controllers, as provided in Section 6A of the act. Grains and grain products moving to meet export requirements were among the commodities to which the control authority applied. (House of Commons Debates, p. 4814; An act to amend the Department of Transport Act).

June 18 Freight Rates.- The Board of Transport Commissioners granted the railways authority to increase freight rates by seven per cent between July 3 and October 31. The seven per cent applied on grain and grain products, except where the grain moved for export under the Crowsnest Pass rates. The increase was an interim measure to apply while the board considered more fully an application by the railways for a general 15 per cent increase. The hearings on the application were to begin in Ottawa on September 24.

December 17 Freight Rates.- The Board of Transport Commissioners granted the railways authority to increase freight rates from January 1, 1957, by four per cent. This was in addition to the interim seven per cent by which rate increases were permitted from July 3. The railways' request was for an increase of 15 per cent. The newest increase was described by the Board as a "measure of additional interim relief pending final determination of the application".

GRAINS AND OILSEEDS

1952

January 14 Beans Marketing.- The authority granted the Ontario Bean Growers' Marketing Board under P.C. 805 of February 21, 1951, was revoked and replaced by a new authority to regulate the marketing in interprovincial and export trade of white pea-beans and yellow-eye beans produced in certain parts of Ontario. (P.C. 224).

January 15 Prairie Grain Producers' Interim Financing Act.- This measure, "An Act to provide for Short-Term Credit to Grain Producers in the Prairie Provinces to meet Temporary Financial Difficulties arising from inability to complete Harvesting Operations or to make delivery of Grain", passed at the second session of Parliament in 1951, was proclaimed in force. (SOR/52-22).

January 26 Wheat Price.- The Minister of Trade and Commerce announced an increase of 20 cents per bushel in the initial price of western wheat, effective February 1, 1952, the new initial price to be \$1.60 per bushel No. 1 Northern wheat in store Fort William-Port Arthur or Vancouver. A retroactive payment of 20 cents per bushel was to be made on wheat delivered from August 1, 1951

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to January 25, 1952. (Department of Trade and Commerce press release, P.Cs. 498, 499, 679, February 7).

February 19 Wheat Gift to Greece.- The Canadian Government made a gift to Greece of 500,000 bushels of wheat, valued at \$825,000 to be used for famine relief. The wheat was to be donated to the Canadian Red Cross Society who were to arrange for milling in Western Canada and for shipping. (Department of External Affairs press release).

February 27 Barley Price.- The Canadian Wheat Board announced an increase in the initial price for western barley of 20 cents per bushel on all grades, effective March 1, 1952. The new initial price for No. 3 C.W. 6 row barley would become \$1.16 per bushel in store Fort William-Port Arthur. An adjustment payment was to be made on deliveries to the board between August 1, 1951 and February 29, 1952. (Canadian Wheat Board - Instructions to Trade, P.C. 1223, March 4, P.C. 1308, March 7).

April 8 Grain Prices.- The Minister of Trade and Commerce announced that the initial prices for western grains of the 1952-53 crop would be \$1.40 per bushel for No. 1 Northern wheat. 65 cents per bushel for No. 2 C.W. oats and 96 cents per bushel for No. 3 C.W. 6 row barley, in store Fort William-Port Arthur or, for wheat only, Vancouver. (House of Commons Debates p. 1222, P.C. 3381, June 23).

May 1 Grain Handling.- The Minister of Trade and Commerce stated that he felt justified in advising the House that the tough and damp grain problem had been looked after, although drying operations would continue for some time in Canada and the United States. Good progress had been made in threshing the part of the crop which had been lying in the fields during the winter. This was not adding to the tough and damp problem as it was being threshed in dry condition. Large quantities of out-of-condition grain had been sold in Canada and abroad. The United Kingdom in particular had taken a large part of her requirements in the form of tough grain. The milling industry in Canada had used tough wheat in the mill mix. (House of Commons Debates p.1759).

June 17 Wheat Prices.- The Minister of Trade and Commerce said that eastern farmers must sell wheat in the open market without any floor price protection. If western farmers wished to do the same there would not be the slightest objection from the government:- "I will welcome such a development". The Minister said further that as a matter of government policy the Canadian government would not tax the consumers of this country, by asking them to pay a higher price for their wheat than that at which it was sold to overseas countries, to bonus the wheat producers of western Canada. (Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization, Minutes pp.538-9).

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July 4 Canada Grain Act.- Royal Assent was given to a bill to amend the Canada Grain Act. The amendment concerned the reappointment and salaries of grain commissioners and assistant grain commissioners and the statutory grades of grain. (House of Commons Debates p.4294. An act to amend the Canada Grain Act).

September 18 Grain Handlers' Dispute.- The grain handlers' dispute at the lakehead was settled a few hours before the strike deadline and the government embargo on grain shipments, put in force on September 16 was lifted. Principal features of the settlement were:- (i) the standard work week was reduced from 48 to 40 hours, effective August 1, 1952 (ii) the basic rate of pay for hourly rated men was raised to \$1.35 per hour, effective September 16, 1952. This amount included an increase of 20.4 cents per hour as compensation for the loss caused by the shorter work week, (iii) the existing differentials in pay rates for hourly rated men were to be maintained, (iv) six cents of the increase was to be retroactive January 1, 1952 to July 31, 1952, (v) monthly rated men were to have overtime at the rate of time and a half, (vi) monthly rated men were to be paid an increased rate proportionate to the increase to hourly rated men less the 20.4 cents to compensate for the reduced work week and less the ten cents granted September 1, 1952, (vii) the agreement was to continue in force until December 31, 1953, subject to a cost-of-living adjustment. (Labour Gazette, September 1952 p. 1190A).

September 23 Wheat for India.- It was announced that the Canadian Government had agreed to allocate for the purchase of wheat \$5 million out of the Colombo Plan funds available to India during the current fiscal year. The Indian Government had requested a larger proportion of Colombo Plan aid in the form of wheat but the Canadian authorities considered that the balance of the funds available should be used to provide capital equipment for the Indian development program. The Indian Government was to set up a special fund into which will be paid the equivalent in rupees of the \$5 million Canadian grant. This "counterpart" fund will be used for the internal financing of economic development projects to be agreed on by the two governments. (Department of External Affairs press release).

September 26 U.K.-Canada Wheat Agreement.- The United Kingdom, in 1952-53, agreed to purchase 115 million bushels of Canadian wheat or wheat in the form of flour, under the terms of the International Wheat Agreement. (Department of Trade and Commerce press release).

October 11 Oats Price.- The Minister of Trade and Commerce announced that the Canadian Wheat Board was completing the final accounting for the 1951-52 oats, barley and wheat pools. The distribution of final payment cheques for oats in the 1951-52 pool would be made first, beginning October 15. Producers delivered 133.1 million bushels of oats to the Board. The surplus available for distribution was \$24.7 million, making an average payment of

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18.587 cents per bushel. Final payments were to vary with grade. On No. 2 C.W. the amount would be 18.614 cents per bushel, making a total producers' price, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur, after deducting carrying charges in country and terminal elevators, drying and reconditioning costs and Board administrative expenses, of 83.802 cents per bushel. The one per cent Prairie Farm Assistance Act levy was not deducted. The pool was closed on September 26, 1952 and 17.4 million bushels, sold but not finally priced on that date, were transferred to the 1952-53 pool. (Department of Trade and Commerce press release, P.Cs.4304, 4305, October 15).

October 23 Flour Export Committee.- A Canadian Flour Export Committee was set up to examine the possibilities of extending Canada's flour sales in overseas markets and to assist customers in determining their wants. The membership was eight representatives of the trade and two government officials ex officio representing the Department of Trade and Commerce and the Canadian Wheat Board. The secretary of the board was Mr. Harry Dowsett, Secretary, Ontario Flour Millers' Association, 95 King Street E., Toronto.

October 24 Barley Price.- The Minister of Trade and Commerce announced that on October 29 the Canadian Wheat Board would begin the distribution of final payment cheques on barley delivered to the 1951-52 pool. The quantity of barley delivered was 130.6 million bushels and the surplus available for distribution \$19.2 million, making an average final payment of 14.729 cents per bushel. The payments varied with grade. They were 14.016 cents per bushel on No. 1 Feed barley and 13.200 cents on No. 3 C.W. six-row barley. On this grade the total realized price in store Fort William-Port Arthur was \$1.2933 per bushel. This sum included the initial payment, adjustment payments and the final payment, less carrying charges in country and terminal elevators, drying and reconditioning costs and Board administrative expenses. The one per cent Prairie Farm Assistance Act levy was not deducted. (Department of Trade and Commerce press release, P.C. 4331, October 23, P.C. 4384, October 30).

November 15 Wheat Price.- It was announced that the final payment on No. 1 Northern wheat of the 1951-52 pool would be 23.333 cents per bushel. The surplus in the pool was \$114,585,000 and the amount of wheat under administration 551,173,000 bushels, giving an average final payment of 25.23913 cents per bushel. During the crop year 1951-52 producers delivered 453,998,000 bushels of wheat to the Canadian Wheat Board, the balance being transferred from the 1950-51 pool. The grades of wheat were far below normal, the principal ones being No. 3 and No. 4 Northern. Nearly 40 per cent of all wheat delivered was tough or damp. The total price, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur or Vancouver, after deducting carrying charges in country and terminal elevators, drying and reconditioning costs and Board administrative expenses but not the one per cent P.F.A.A. levy was \$1.83569 per bushel for No. 1 Northern. Total sales and shrinkage losses from the 1951-52 pool amounted to 447,965,000 bushels. The pool closed on October 24 and the remaining stocks, amounting to 103,208,000 bushels, over half

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of them low grade wheat, were transferred to the 1952-53 pool. The distribution of final cheques was to begin on November 20. (Department of Trade and Commerce press release, P.Cs. 4508, 4529, November 19).

November 25 Farm-Stored Grain.- The Minister of Trade and Commerce said he knew of no necessity for making an advance on farm-stored grain. Final payments on the 1951 crop were being distributed. Marketings of the 1952 crop were greater than those of the 1951 crop last year. The present crop was of high grade and payments to the producer were therefore higher than last year. If additional funds were required the grain stored on the farm or elsewhere would surely be security for a loan from the bank. (House of Commons Debates p. 63).

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January 26 U.K. Wheat Purchases.- The Prime Minister said that the United Kingdom was to purchase 115 million bushels of wheat from Canada, as previously announced. A small quantity would now be bought at the Class II instead of the IWA price. Australia was to take up the part of the U.K.'s IWA quota switched from Canada. (House of Commons Debates pp.1307-8).

February 16 Grain Handlers' Strike.- A grain handlers' strike tied up movements of grain from four elevators in Vancouver and one in New Westminster. The railways placed an embargo on shipments to these elevators of export grain from Alberta.

February 18 Wheat and Barley Prices.- The Minister of Trade and Commerce announced an increase in the initial price of all grades of wheat, except durums, from \$1.40 to \$1.60 per bushel, basis No. 1 Northern in store Fort William-Port Arthur or Vancouver, effective March 2. An adjustment payment of 20 cents per bushel would be made on such wheat delivered to the Canadian Wheat Board between August 1, 1952 and February 28, 1953. In the case of durum wheat, for which there was an exceptionally strong demand, the increase would be 25 cents per bushel, making a new initial payment of \$1.65 per bushel for No. 1 amber durum in store Fort William-Port Arthur or Vancouver. The Minister said he hoped this increase would encourage additional durum production in 1953. Initial prices of all grades of barley would be increased by 15 cents per bushel, effective March 2. The new initial price would be \$1.11 per bushel basis No. 3 C.W. 6-row barley in store Fort William-Port Arthur. An adjustment payment would be made on deliveries between August 1, 1952 and February 28, 1953. (House of Commons Debates, pp.2049-50; P.C. 1953-215, P.C. 1953-216, P.C. 1953-217, P.C. 1953-218, February 19; P.C. 1953-543, April 9).

February 23 Wheat for Pakistan.- It was announced that the Canadian Government would provide Pakistan with \$5 million worth of wheat to help alleviate a food shortage in that country. The wheat was to be part of Canada's Colombo Plan contribution. Pakistan

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was to be asked to convert the money it received from the sale of the wheat into a rupee fund to help cover the cost of economic development schemes approved by the two governments. (Department of External Affairs press release).

April 27

International Wheat Agreement.- The House of Commons agreed to a motion to approve the International Wheat Agreement. The Senate agreed to the motion on April 28. The agreement provided, for three years from August 1, 1953, for a maximum price of \$U.S. 2.05 per bushel inclusive of carrying charges and a minimum of \$1.55. It was signed by all countries formerly participating except the United Kingdom. (House of Commons Debates p.4426; Senate Official Report of Debates, p.514).

May 6

Wheat Prices.- During the course of a debate on a C.C.F. motion calling for an initial price for wheat in 1953-54 of \$1.65 per bushel the Minister of Trade and Commerce said:- "We have set up a pattern to which we have been able to adhere, that is an initial price of \$1.40 and an interim payment in the month of March before seeding, then a final payment after completion of the final accounting for the crop year... I might point out that the government does not set the initial price. It approves the initial payment, but the initial payment is recommended by the wheat board, and properly so. It is recommended by the board after the board has assessed the possibilities of selling the crop." (House of Commons Debates, pp. 4857-8).

May 6

Grain Handlers' Strike.- The Minister of Labour announced in the House of Commons the settlement of the west coast grain elevators' strike. (House of Commons Debates, p. 4868). The terms of settlement included a 7½ cents an hour increase in wages, job classification, two more paid statutory holidays, a five cent boost on the graveyard shift differential and double pay on Sundays.

May 12

Canada Grain Act.- The House of Commons Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization adopted a report recommending that the government give consideration to the advisability of referring the Canada Grain Act to the committee for study at a future session of parliament. (Votes and Proceedings of the House of Commons, May 12).

May 13

Wheat for Pakistan.- The Canadian Government offered Pakistan an additional \$5 million grant towards the purchase of wheat from Canada. In view of the urgent character of the food situation in Pakistan and of the fact that sufficient time was not available for prompt parliamentary action purchases were to be financed temporarily from the Colombo Plan vote for 1953-54. It was the intention of the Canadian Government to recommend to parliament at the next session that this amount of the Colombo Plan vote be replaced with funds appropriated for the purpose. The Pakistan Government was asked to place the rupees resulting from the distribution of the wheat in a special fund to be used to meet the local costs of economic development projects in Pakistan, as agreed between the two governments. (Department of External Affairs press release).

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May 14 Canadian Wheat Board Act, 1935.- Royal Assent was given to the Canadian Wheat Board Act amendment. The provision for annual pool periods was extended from August 1, 1953 to August 1, 1957. The power to regulate the interprovincial and export trade of wheat was extended for the same period. Provision was made for the authorization of payment of expenses which might arise in connection with Canada's participation in any wheat marketing organization which might follow the International Wheat Agreement. There were other amendments of an administrative nature. (House of Commons Debates, p. 5442; An act to amend the Canadian Wheat Board Act, 1935).

May 19 Wheat Prices.- The Canadian Wheat Board increased the price of wheat for domestic use to \$2.05 per bushel, No. 1 Northern wheat basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur or Vancouver. If the board's Class II price fell below \$2.05 domestic sales were to be made on a Class II basis. The decision to increase the price of wheat for domestic consumption was not to affect the sale in Canada of low grade wheat for feeding purposes; the price of feeding grades was to continue to depend on market conditions. The expressed purpose of raising the domestic price of wheat in advance of the coming into operation of the new wheat agreement was to "minimize the increasing of wheat and flour inventories in anticipation of the upward revision in price, and to facilitate sales of flour for delivery in the new crop year". (Canadian Wheat Board, Instructions to Trade No. 40; P.C. 1953 - 803, May 18).

July 2 Grain Prices.- The Canadian Wheat Board Regulations for the 1953-54 crop year were gazetted. They established an initial price from August 1, 1953 for No. 1 Northern wheat in store Fort William-Port Arthur or Vancouver of \$1.40 per bushel. The prices set for durum wheat were ten cents per bushel higher than those for other wheat. The initial price set for No. 2 C.W. oats in store Fort William-Port Arthur was 65 cents per bushel and for No. 3 C.W. 6-row barley, same basis, 96 cents per bushel. The price of wheat for domestic requirements was to be the same as that at which the board sold wheat under the International Wheat Agreement, provided that "the Board may sell to such purchasers for domestic requirements in Canada for the purpose of absorbing changes in values of inventories resulting from fluctuations in the price of wheat during the crop year, such amount of wheat as the Board may deem advisable at prices and on terms fixed by the Board." (P.C. 1953 - 1045, P.C. 1953 - 1254 August 5, P.C. 1953 - 1255, August 5).

July 2 Bean Marketing.- The Ontario Bean Growers' Marketing Board was granted a new authority under the Agricultural Products Marketing Act to regulate the marketing in interprovincial and export trade of white pea-beans and yellow-eye beans produced in certain parts of Ontario. Additional powers with respect to licensing were extended to the board. (P.C. 1953 - 987).

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July 15 Grain Deliveries.-- The Canadian Wheat Board announced changes in the delivery quota policy, to become effective on August 1, 1953. Durum grades of wheat and flaxseed were to be on an open quota basis. Delivery quotas were to apply on wheat, other than durum, oats, barley and rye. Producers' deliveries of these grains were to be based on a single "specified acreage" figure and producers could, apart from necessary exceptions, deliver any of these grains within the limits of the delivery quota provided. The "specified acreage" figure was to include the producers' acreage seeded to wheat, other than durums, oats, barley and rye, plus the acreage of summerfallow. The initial delivery was three bushels per specified acre or a minimum of 500 bushels, whichever was the greater. (Current Review of Agricultural Conditions in Canada, September).

July 20 U.S. Import Restrictions.-- An official Canadian note of protest on possible import restrictions of oats and groundfish fillets was handed to the U.S. State Department. The note stated that both these commodities were of traditional importance in Canadian trade with the United States and that a decision to limit the imports into the United States of either of these products would have serious implications. A copy of the brief on oats presented to the Tariff Commission on July 8 by the Chief Commissioner of the Canadian Wheat Board was attached to the note. (Department of External Affairs press release).

September 11 Grain Prices.-- It was announced that the Canadian Wheat Board would distribute \$100,000,000 in grain payments to western wheat farmers during the next few months, beginning October 1. This included \$64,000,000 representing an interim payment of 12 cents a bushel for all grades of wheat shipped in 1952-53. Because of a heavy carryover the 1952-53 wheat pool would not be closed until early in 1954 when a final payment would be made to wheat farmers. The per-bushel payment on oats and barley could not be established until the final accounting was completed. The total amount to be paid out would be \$36,000,000. (Department of Trade and Commerce press release).

September 16 Wheat Price.-- The Canadian Wheat Board introduced a new method of pricing I.W.A. and Class II Wheat sales (other than durum). The new method was designed to reduce the risk of loss due to a sharp drop in prices by permitting the price to be established at a date just prior to arrival at most countries of final destination. Sales could be made under the following arrangements:-- (a) firm price at time of booking; (b) deferred price. The former was the system in force for some years. The latter was the new method enabling the exporter to nominate the day on which he wished his wheat to be priced. (Canadian Wheat Board: Instructions to Trade: Shippers and Exporters).

September 24 Wheat Price.-- The regulations governing the sale of wheat for domestic use were amended to provide that the Canadian Wheat Board should sell Amber Durum wheat at prices

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ten cents higher than those at which the board sold this wheat under the International Wheat Agreement (P.C. 1953 - 1478).

October 30 Oats Price.— The Minister of Trade and Commerce announced that the 1952-53 ^{oats} pool had been closed and that the surplus for distribution to producers was \$10,950,000. Producers' deliveries were 118,968,000 bushels and the average final payment would therefore be 9.2 cents per bushel. (Department of Trade and Commerce press release, P.C. 1953 - 1702, November 4, P.C. 1953 - 1703 November 4).

November 19 Barley Price.— The 1952-53 barley pool was closed and the Canadian Wheat Board began distributing \$21,408,000 to western producers, on 164,887,000 bushels delivered to the pool. The average final payment was nearly 13 cents per bushel. On No. 3 C.W. 6-row barley the payment was 13.357 cents per bushel. (P.C. 1953 - 1800, 1953 - 1801).

December 10 Selkirk Wheat.— The Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of Agriculture said that the new wheat C.T. 186 had been licensed under the name "Selkirk". On the basis of milling and baking tests the Board of Grain Commissioners recognized it as equal to Marquis wheat and it would therefore be eligible for the top grades. The Department of Agriculture had approximately 130,000 bushels for sale at \$4.50 to \$5.00 per bushel, depending on grade and eligibility for registration. It was intended that sales of seed would be made only to farmers living east of the third meridian in Saskatchewan and in Alberta. (House of Commons Debates, p. 768).

December 11 Grain and Flour Mission.— It was announced that a grain and flour mission to Japan, Hong Kong, the Philippines and Southeast Asia would leave Vancouver on January 6, 1954, for Tokyo. The mission would consist of William Riddell, Commissioner of the Canadian Wheat Board; Dr. J.A. Anderson, Chief Chemist of the Board of Grain Commissioners; and G.N. Vogel, Chief of the Grain Division, Department of Trade and Commerce. The mission was to make a special effort to review the individual requirements of each market. Information gathered would assist exporters in providing grain and flour to meet the demands and tastes of consumers in the countries concerned. (Department of Trade and Commerce press release).

December 14 Oats Exports.— Details were released of an agreement made between the United States and Canadian Governments to limit Canadian exports of oats to the United States. The Minister of Trade and Commerce made public the exchange of correspondence between the two governments which would limit to 23 million bushels exports of oats in the period December 10, 1953 to September 30, 1954. The Minister said the limitation was not desirable but had been undertaken by Canada as the lesser of evils. It should not cause significant concern to producers of oats during the short period it was in effect. Canada would reconsider the decision if substantial quantities were imported into the United States from other countries during the period in question. (House of Commons Debates, pp. 861-2).

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December 21 Grain Storage.-- The Minister of Transport announced that the capacity of the grain storage facilities at the National Harbours Board elevators at Churchill, Manitoba would be increased from two-and-a-half to five million bushels. The estimated cost of the work, which would begin in 1954, was \$2 million. With the greater elevator capacity it would be possible, without any increase in grain galleries, loading berths etc. to ship a maximum of 20 million bushels through the port. In 1953 10.8 million bushels were moved. (Department of Transport press release).

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February 16 Wheat Prices.-- The Canadian Wheat Board introduced a new system of wheat pricing designed to make Board wheat generally competitive in overseas markets regardless of the port of shipment. Separate prices were to be quoted for Board wheat in store Pacific Coast ports, for wheat in store Fort William/Port Arthur and for wheat in store Fort Churchill. (House of Commons Debates, February 18, pp. 2197-8).

February 25 Wheat Prices.-- The Minister of Trade and Commerce announced the closing of the 1952-53 wheat pool, effective January 30, 1954. A final payment would be made to producers, varying with grade. For No. 1 Northern it was to be 9.653 cents per bushel, making a net price to producers, before deduction of the P.F.A.A. levy, of \$1.81871 per bushel in store Fort William/Port Arthur or Vancouver. Total receipts to the pool were 638 million bushels. On January 30, 1954, remaining stocks were 148 million bushels against which the board had priced open sales contracts of 21 million bushels. (House of Commons Debates, pp. 2423-4. P.C. 1954-293, March 4. P.C. 1954-294, March 4).

March 19 Wheat Agreement with Japan.-- The Minister of Trade and Commerce said that the United States had consulted Canada some weeks ago on U.S. gifts of wheat and barley to Japan under Section 550 of the Mutual Security Act. At that time there were objections as Canada was negotiating with Japan. A commitment by Japan for wheat from Canada had been reached and objections to the U.S. proposal removed. (House of Commons Debates, p. 3148).

April 1 U.S. Rye Import Restrictions.-- Replying to questions on the U.S. restrictions, which would limit imports to the United States of rye, rye flour and rye meal from all sources to 31 million lb. (equivalent to about 550,000 bushels of rye) from April 1 to June 30, 1954 and to 186 million lb. (about 3.3 million bushels) from July 1, 1954 to June 30, 1955, the Minister of Trade and Commerce said that technically the quota would probably constitute a breach of GATT but that the matter did not seem of sufficient importance to call on the machinery of that organization. He pointed out that the quota would not be applied indefinitely, as the Tariff Commission

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had recommended, but for the balance of this crop year and all of the next. It would then expire and a new hearing would be required before any further quota was applied. (House of Commons Debates, pp.3553-4).

July 2 Colombo Plan.— In an exchange of notes between the Prime Minister of Ceylon and the Canadian High Commissioner to Ceylon details were agreed for Canadian aid to Ceylon in 1954-55 under the Colombo Plan. Slightly more than \$2 million were to be used to assist the development of transport facilities, agriculture and fisheries. The assistance to a fisheries harbor would take the form of flour, which would be sold by the Ceylonese government. The proceeds of the sale would be used for local expenditure on the project. In 1953-54 the Canadian Government undertook to contribute towards the cost of equipping a school of practical technology in Ceylon. The equipment was not now required until at least 1955-56. It was therefore agreed that \$200,000 of the amount set aside last year be used in 1954-55 to provide flour to be sold in Ceylon for local currency which would be applied towards the cost of culverts and other materials needed in Ceylon's rural road building program. (Department of External Affairs press release).

July 16 Wheat Prices.— The Minister of Trade and Commerce announced that there would be no change in the level of initial prices to be paid to western producers for the basic grades of wheat, oats and barley delivered to the Canadian Wheat Board in the crop year 1954-55. Initial prices approved by the government under authority of the Canadian Wheat Board Act were:— wheat, No. 1 Northern basis in store Fort William/Port Arthur or Vancouver, \$1.40 per bushel; oats, No. 2 CW basis in store Fort William/Port Arthur, 65 cents per bushel; barley, No. 3 CW 6-row basis in store Fort William/Port Arthur, 96 cents per bushel. (Department of Trade and Commerce press release; P.C. 1954-1067, July 13; P.C. 1954-2070, December 31; P.C. 1954-2071, December 31, 1954).

July 26 Grain Trade Groups.— The Minister of Trade and Commerce announced that the Canadian Wheat Board, as a grain trade promotion measure, was making arrangements to bring to Canada trade visitors from a number of grain importing countries. Small groups would be brought to make first hand studies of the production, grading, milling, storage and merchandising of Canadian wheat and other grains. The visitors were to include men engaged in the technical side of the wheat and flour business as well as those actually interested in purchasing and merchandising. The first group, from Brazil, arrived in Ottawa on July 26 and were to visit also Fort William, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Vancouver and Montreal. Other teams were to come from Europe, the Far East and Latin America. (Department of Trade and Commerce press release).

April 28 Barley Sale to USSR.— The Minister of Trade and Commerce said the Russian Government has asked the Canadian Government to arrange a trade quotation on 50,000 tons of barley. Quotations had been submitted but no purchases had yet been made. (House of Commons Debates, p. 4197).

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August 16 Selkirk Wheat.- In issuing the instructions for the export of registered and certified seed wheat, the Canadian Wheat Board said that, owing to the prevalence of rust conditions in western Canada and the necessity of retaining supplies of rust resistant wheat for next year's seed requirements, permits would not be granted authorizing the export from Canada of stocks of Registered, Certified or Commercial supplies of Selkirk wheat. Permits for the export of Registered and Certified wheat of other varieties would be granted only where there was satisfactory evidence that the seed wheat was being exported for seed-ing purposes only within the country of destination indicated. (Canadian Wheat Board. Instructions to the Trade: Shippers and Exporters. No. 2).

October 12 Barley Prices.- The Minister of Trade and Commerce announced that the Canadian Wheat Board's 1953-54 western barley pool had been closed, effective September 30, 1954. The final payment available for distribution to producers was \$9,833,000. Producers delivered 101,194,000 bushels of barley to the board. The average net final payment to producers was 9.71747 cents per bushel after deduction of payment expenses and the Prairie Farm Assistance Act levy. (Department of Trade and Commerce press release P.C.s. 1954 - 1575, 1954 - 1576, October 19).

October 19 Barley Export Controls.- As a result of the U.S. import quotas on barley the Canadian Wheat Board issued instructions setting forth procedures to be followed on exports to the United States. Permits were to be issued for barley purchased by U.S. buyers for malting purposes, with safeguards that it would not be resold for feeding purposes. Until further notice no permits were to be issued for the export to the United States of barley (whole or ground) for feeding purposes. Export permits were not required for the time being for malt or other processed barley but manufacturers were required to furnish a monthly statement of exports to the United States. (Canadian Wheat Board. Instructions to the Trade, Shippers and Exporters).

October 29 Oats Prices.- The Minister of Trade and Commerce announced the closing, effective October 15, 1954, of the 1953-54 oats pool. The final payment available for distribution to producers was \$5,631,000. Producers' deliveries were 89.7 million bushels. The average net final payment to producers was 6.2759 cents, after deduction of payment expenses and the Prairie Farm Assistance Act levy. (Department of Trade and Commerce press release, P.C.s. 1954 - 1661, 1954 - 1662, November 3).

November 3 Wheat Prices.- The government authorized an interim payment of ten cents a bushel on 1953-54 deliveries of all grades of wheat except Garnet wheat, soft white spring wheat, Alberta red winter wheat and Alberta winter wheat. Sales of these varieties had not been sufficient to justify such a payment. The total payment was \$38.6 million. (P.C. 1954 - 1663; Canadian Wheat Board, Instructions to the Trade No. 24, November 8).

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November 3

Selkirk Wheat.- The Department of Agriculture announced plans for disposal of its stock of about 250,000 bushels of seed wheat of the rust resistant variety, Selkirk. It was offered for sale in lots of not less than two or more than 12 bushels. The price was \$4.50 per bushel for Registered seed, \$4.00 for Certified and \$3.00 for Commercial, f.o.b. shipping point. Most of the seed available was expected to be Registered. In addition to the Department's supply, it was estimated that about 3,000,000 bushels had been grown on individual farms from the six bushel lots sold last year. (Farm News Press Clip Sheet).

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January 19

Flax and Rye Marketing.- The Minister of Trade and Commerce said that representations had been received from time to time from various farm organizations requesting the government to assume responsibility for the marketing of flax and rye. It was the view of the government that the Canadian Wheat Board was fully occupied marketing the three major crops of wheat, oats and barley. The government was not disposed to ask the board to take on the two smaller crops of flax and rye. Officials doubted whether they could do a very much better job with these crops than was being done on the open market. (House of Commons Debates, pp.329-30).

February 16

Wheat Breeding Nursery.- Details were given of a Canadian Wheat breeding nursery, set up in October 1954 on a farm near Ciudad Obregon on the west coast of Mexico. The purpose of the establishment was to speed up development of wheat varieties resistant to new virulent strains of stem and leaf rust by making it possible to grow two full field crops of hybrid wheat under rust conditions, one in Canada and one in Mexico. The nursery consisted of nearly 3,500 plots occupying 2½ acres. The crop would be ready for harvest about the end of March or early April. Two scientists from the Cereal Breeding Laboratory at Winnipeg would go to Mexico shortly before the harvest to select hybrid plants and lines having resistance to rust races occurring in western Mexico, and bring back the seed. This would be sown in western Canada in May, 1955, a year earlier than if the material had been developed in Canada. (Farm News Press Clip Sheet).

March 14

Barley Price.- The initial payment for all grades of barley delivered to the Canadian Wheat Board was increased by ten cents a bushel, making a payment for No. 3 C.W. 6-row barley of \$1.06 per bushel in store Fort William/Port Arthur. A payment of ten cents per bushel was to be made on all deliveries from August 1, 1954 to the date of the increase. (House of Commons Debates p.1977; P.C. 1955 - 348, March 12).

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March 21 Oats Price.-- The initial payment for all grades of oats delivered to the Canadian Wheat Board was increased by seven cents a bushel, making a payment of 72 cents per bushel for No. 2 C.W. oats and 67 cents for No. 1 feed oats, both prices in store Fort William/Port Arthur. A payment of seven cents per bushel was to be made on all deliveries from August 1, 1954 to the date of the increase. (House of Commons Debates, March 18, p.2149; P.C. 1955 - 351, March 18).

March 31 Canada Grain Act.-- Royal Assent was given to a bill to amend the Canada Grain Act. The statutory grades of western and eastern grain were altered from August 1, 1955 for No. 3 amber durum wheat and for all grades of soybeans, as recommended by the committee on western and eastern standards. During the debate on the amendment the Minister of Trade and Commerce said that, for the first time, Canadian soybeans were being exported. Before the 1953 crop no exports were recorded. Subsequent shipments were mainly to the United Kingdom. This new export market necessitated a clearer definition of grading factors. The change in grades for No. 3 amber durum wheat was made to assure that less desirable varieties would be graded no higher than No. 4. It was felt this would make the grade a more attractive proposition to overseas buyers and that it would be suitable for macaroni making. Provision was made in the amendment for the appointment of four assistant grain commissioners instead of three and the salaries of the commissioners were increased. (House of Commons Debates, March 18 pp.2157-8; March 31, p.2605; An Act to amend the Canada Grain Act).

March 28 Canadian Wheat Board Act.-- The Manitoba Court of Queen's Bench began hearing the first case in Canada against the constitutionality of the Canadian Wheat Board Act. Questions to be settled were whether Parliament had power to enact the legislation, whether producers could legally be compelled to sell their grain to the board, whether a farmer could contract to buy grain from a producer in one province and have it shipped to another province where he lived. The Canadian Pacific Railway was the only named defendant. In September 1954 the railway refused shipment of three sacks of grain from Winnipeg to Princeton, B.C., on the grounds that it was prohibited from doing so because of the restrictions laid down in the Canadian Wheat Board Act, in the sections dealing with inter-provincial and export trade.

April 20 Grain Handlers' Strike.-- The grain handlers' strike at the Lakehead, which began on April 16, was settled. The men agreed to a contract for the period January 1, 1954 to December 31, 1956, which provided for a series of wage increases. With the final increase of two cents an hour effective January 1, 1956 the increases would total 12 cents per hour. The grain handlers were to have two extra paid holidays a year and Blue Cross medical benefits with equal contributions from employers and employees. Other provisions included the prohibition of strikes or lockouts during the period of the contract. (House of Commons Debates, pp.2989-90).

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April 26 Selkirk Wheat.— The Minister of Agriculture said, in answer to a suggestion that the embargo on Selkirk wheat exports be removed, that there were only about three million bushels of this variety in western Canada. About 40 million bushels were required to seed the crop, about half of this amount in districts which the previous year had been affected by rust. The government had therefore decided not to permit the export of Selkirk wheat, except to the U.S. Government which had taken some 20,000 bushels. The Minister said he understood the reason for the request to remove the embargo was that in the southern part of Manitoba near the boundary producers had disposed of as much Selkirk wheat as they could. He suggested that they get in touch with authorities in Saskatchewan or Manitoba to find out where it could be marketed. It was the government's hope that it would be seeded in western Canada. (House of Commons Debates, p.3164).

May 13 Wheat Sales.— In answer to a question the Minister of Trade and Commerce said the government believed the policy of selling wheat for dollars was the proper policy for Canada. He said he knew of no reason why wheat, the property of the producers of western Canada, should be sacrificed for the sake of the few sales that might be obtained if a different currency were accepted. (House of Commons Debates, p.3732).

May 16 Wheat Prices.— The Minister of Trade and Commerce announced a final average payment on western wheat delivered to the 1953-54 pool of 6.384 cents per bushel. On No. 1 Northern wheat the payment was to be 6.262 cents making a total payment for this grade, before the deduction of the PFAA levy, of \$1.56426 per bushel in store Fort William/Port Arthur or Vancouver. For No. 1 Amber Durum, on which there was a strong demand, the comparable price was \$2.12613 per bushel. In making the announcement the Minister said that the 1953 wheat crop was the third in succession of three bumper crops in the prairie provinces. Sales from the 1953-54 pool did not begin until February 1, 1954 and stocks were carried from August 1, 1953 to April 29, 1955, a period of 21 months. Carrying charges were therefore substantially higher than in any previous pooling period, being approximately 8½ cents higher than for the 1952-53 pool. Referring to the effect of the United States' disposal program the Minister said that operations had affected Canada seriously in minor markets such as Israel and Norway, which were taking substantial quantities from the United States either as relief or on currency deals. (House of Commons Debates, p.3781 et seq.).

May 17 Wheat Sales.— The Minister of Trade and Commerce said that it had been assumed by several speakers that Canada could sell wheat to Britain for sterling and use the sterling to buy goods for Canada or to pay debts in other parts of the sterling area. He said that if Canada bought goods for sterling it would be under a program worked out by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which would limit the use of that sterling. The United States sold for foreign currency and left it in the country where it was used for

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certain programs. Selling for local currencies would mean to Canada the lending of money to the country without interest and without a due date. The Minister said he doubted whether the British Chancellor of the Exchequer would welcome a transaction of this kind. (House of Commons Debates, p.3843 et seq.).

May 31

Grain Prices.- The Minister of Trade and Commerce announced that the initial prices paid by the Canadian Wheat Board for western grains would be unchanged for the crop year beginning August 1, 1955. They were:- wheat, No. 1 Northern in store Fort William/Port Arthur or Vancouver, \$1.40 per bushel; oats, No. 2 C.W. in store Fort William/Port Arthur, 65 cents per bushel; and barley, No. 3 C.W. 6-row in store Fort William/Port Arthur, 96 cents per bushel. (House of Commons Debates, pp.4266-7; P.C. 1955 - 855, June 8).

July 4

U.S. Rye Quota.- The Minister of Trade and Commerce said that during the current year the United States had imposed a quota on imports of rye of 3,350,000 bushels. A reference had been made to the Tariff Commission on the continuation of the quota. After hearing witnesses the Tariff Commission recommended to the President that the quota for the coming year be reduced to 1,650,000 bushels. Strong representations were made to the President and the executive that this violated the traditional pattern of trade with the United States. As a result the President did not act on the report of the Tariff Commission but set the same quota as was in effect (3,350,000 bushels a year). Canada was asked whether a one year or a two year quota was preferable. In the circumstances the government suggested that a two year quota would be preferable. Until the situation changed to the extent that the quota could be dropped, the amount of 3,350,000 bushels was reasonable, representing about the average sales of rye in that market over the last ten years. (House of Commons Debates, p.5621).

July 6

Colombo Plan.- An exchange of notes was signed in Colombo by representatives of the Ceylonese and Canadian Governments to bring into effect the program of aid which Canada was undertaking in Ceylon in 1955-56 under the Colombo Plan. The total was to be about \$2 million. Assistance in the form of capital equipment or services was to make up about \$1,221,000. The balance was to be in the form of flour which would be sold locally for Ceylon rupees to be used to finance local costs of agreed developmental projects. Canada undertook to finance an aerial survey in Ceylon, to aid Ceylon in its resettlement program and in planning generally of the island's economic development. (Department of External Affairs press release).

July 7

Wheat Sale to Poland.- The Export Credits Insurance Corporation was given authority to enter into the proposed contracts of insurance to cover shipments of wheat to Poland until the spring of 1956. During the debates in the House of Commons on the sale of wheat to Poland the Minister of Finance said the proposal was that 15 per cent of the purchase price would be paid by the government of Poland and the remainder financed in the normal way by bank credit. (House of Commons Debates, July 1, pp.5556-8; July 8 pp.5859-60; P.C. 1955 - 1034, July 7).

1955

July 8

Wheat Sale to Hungary.- The Prime Minister said no decisions had been made on other deals of a similar nature to that with Poland. There had been some possibility of a sale of wheat to Hungary but the original suggestion was for a cash payment of only ten per cent. The Canadian Government felt this was not sufficient and had informed the Hungarian Government that if there were a cash payment of 15 per cent an insurance policy for repayment of the balance within 12 months could be authorized. The Prime Minister said further that there was, in the recent sales, no attempt to create loss-leader sales as a retaliation against United States' policy and United States' law did not permit that country to make sales to the countries with which Canada had been dealing. (House of Commons Debates, pp.5859-60).

July 15

Selkirk Wheat.- The special restrictions on the export from Canada of Registered, Certified and Commercial supplies of Selkirk wheat were removed. The export of Registered and Certified seed was to be authorized under individual export permits on the same terms as for other varieties, namely that satisfactory evidence was to be submitted that the seed wheat was being exported for seeding purposes only within the country of destination indicated. Exports of Registered seed oats and barley were to be permitted under a blanket export permit issued in the name of the Plant Products Division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. (Canadian Wheat Board: Instructions to the Trade, Shippers and Exporters No. 2).

September 7

Wheat Price.- The ten cent premium charged on durum wheat sold domestically was dropped. (Current Review, November).

October 3

German Grain Delegation.- Three senior officials of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture in the Federal Republic of Germany arrived in Ottawa on October 2. They started their Canadian tour in Vancouver on September 11 and had been making first hand studies of the production, grading, milling, storage and merchandising of Canadian wheat and other grains. (Department of Trade and Commerce Press release).

November 1

Seed Wheat Export Permits.- The Canadian Wheat Board altered its procedure applying to the export of registered and certified seed wheat. The Board would issue export permits where satisfactory evidence was submitted with the individual application that the seed wheat was to be exported to a country which had normally been a purchaser of such wheat and that the wheat was for use within that country and not for re-export. With applications for export permits to destinations other than normal markets the Board might require satisfactory evidence that the wheat was intended for seeding purposes and would not be re-exported or used for human consumption. All registered and certified seed wheat for which export permits were granted was to be packed in sacks, sealed in accordance with the requirements of the Plant Products Division,

1955

Department of Agriculture. The instructions superseded those in the paragraph dealing with registered and certified seed wheat in the Canadian Wheat Board's Instructions to the Trade, Shippers and Exporters No. 2, July 15, 1955. (Canadian Wheat Board: Instructions to the Trade, Shippers and Exporters No. 9).

November 4 Flour Donation.- The Government of Canada was to make a contribution of \$50,000 for relief assistance in the Barbados, Grenada and British Honduras, in the form of flour to be divided equally between the three colonies. The flour was to be distributed by local authorities to assist in relieving food shortages which had developed as a result of damage to crops caused by Hurricane Janet. The Canadian Red Cross was to pay shipping charges. (Department of External Affairs press release).

November 5 Grain Situation.- The Minister of Trade and Commerce reviewed the grain situation, saying that the problem was solely one of converting farm stored grain into dollars in the hands of the producer. The first main reason for the marketing difficulties was that western Canada had produced four very big crops in five years, leading to serious congestion in elevators and slow deliveries by producers. The second reason was the surplus disposal activity of the United States. Of the ways employed to dispose of wheat, Canada took the strongest exception to the method of offering limited quantities of grain by auction to the highest bidder, as this destroyed the confidence of the world price structure. There could be no doubt that the methods used by the United States to dispose of its wheat surplus had been harmful not only to Canada, but to the wheat situation in general. There had however been some significant changes in United States' policies as a result of representations made by Canada. It was nevertheless unrealistic to suppose that the United States would abandon its surplus disposal activities but he thought both the Administration and Congress would be prepared to listen to reason. He did not see how Canada could go on selling wheat for dollars to its best customers and offer it for local currencies to others. As a third reason for the present marketing difficulties the Minister mentioned subsidization of wheat production in many countries, which he considered one of the chief reasons for the current world surplus of wheat. The Government of Canada would do everything in its power to influence other countries to abandon production of high-cost wheat. This was one of the principal reasons why Canada continued to support the idea of an International Wheat Agreement. (Address by ... Minister of Trade and Commerce to the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool in Regina, Sask. ... November 5 ...).

November 18 Oats Prices.- The 1954-55 oats pool was closed. The surplus available for distribution was \$3,780,000 and deliveries were 69,581,000 bushels, making an average final payment of nearly 5½ cents per bushel. On No. 3 C.W. oats the final payment was 6.172 cents per bushel. (Department of Trade and Commerce press release, November 30; P.C. 1955 - 1785, P.C. 1955 - 1786, November 30).

1955

November 21 Barley Price.- It was announced that the Canadian Wheat Board had closed the 1954-55 barley pool, effective November 4. The surplus for distribution to western producers was \$6,537,000 and the amount delivered 112.4 million bushels, which gave an average final payment of 5.814 cents per bushel. The final payment on No. 3 C.W. six-row barley was 4.456 cents per bushel. (Department of Trade and Commerce press release).

December 16 Canadian Wheat Board Act.- A judgment of Mr. Justice Maybank of the Manitoba Court of Queen's Bench upheld the Canadian Wheat Board Act as valid and constitutional. It had been challenged by a British Columbia wheat grower.

December 16 Flour Measurement.- The Canadian Wheat Board issued instructions stating that it was abandoning the use of the barrel as a unit for measuring flour and substituting the hundredweight of 100 lb. From January 1, 1956 flour orders booked with the board were to be on the basis of 2.3 bushels of wheat per cwt. for patent flour and 1.7 bushels per cwt. for whole wheat flour. (Canadian Wheat Board: Instructions to the Trade. Mills No. 7).

1956

January 16 Wheat Policy.- The Minister of Trade and Commerce, speaking in the debate on the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, said that Canada invented the soil bank plan in 1941 when there was an accumulation of wheat because of Canada's inability, due to war conditions, to supply it to overseas countries. Producers were paid to take acreage out of wheat and put it into coarse grains or summerfallow. He rejected a suggestion that Canada now adopt the soil bank plan or any other plan destined eventually to place wheat in the deficit column. He said, "If we cannot keep wheat supplies in balance, let us have a surplus of wheat, but never let us adopt a policy that can produce less wheat than our markets can take". (House of Commons Debates, pp.124 et seq.).

January 17 Wheat Sales.- The Minister of Trade and Commerce said that the government had considered various wheat proposals put forward by organizations in the prairies, including the two-price system. It had been decided to give help on storage of wheat owned by the Canadian Wheat Board. There was no intention of proceeding further with the two-price system. (House of Commons Debates, p.185).

January 31 Wheat Sale to Poland.- The Minister of Trade and Commerce confirmed that the Canadian Wheat Board had sold Poland 100,000 tons of wheat. It was a cash sale as far as the board was concerned but was insured for 85 per cent of its value by the Export Credits Insurance Corporation. (House of Commons Debates, p.704).

1956

February 2 Wheat Price.— The Minister of Trade and Commerce announced that interim payments in various amounts would be made on higher grade wheat delivered to the Canadian Wheat Board during the 1954-55 crop year. The payments were 10 cents per bushel for Nos. 1 to 4 Northern and No. 4 special; 5 cents on Garnets; 25 cents on Nos. 1 to 4 Durums; 10 cents on lower grades of Durum; 10 cents on soft white springs and 5 cents on certain minor grades. The amount to be distributed to producers was \$22,300,000. The Minister said that returns from the sale of feeding grades did not justify an interim payment but he believed it would be possible to make a final payment on these grades when the pool was closed. (House of Commons Debates, pp.788-9; P.C. 1956-222, February 9).

March 7 Temporary Wheat Reserves Act.— Royal Assent was given to a bill to authorize the Treasury payment of storage and interest charges on wheat held by the Canadian Wheat Board in excess of 178 million bushels at the beginning of a crop year. For the crop year which began on August 1, 1955 half the total amount due was to be paid when the act came into force and the remainder in equal monthly amounts for the balance of the crop year. For any subsequent crop year the total amount payable was to be paid in equal monthly payments within the crop year. The authority was to expire when stocks at the beginning of a crop year did not exceed 178 million bushels. The figure of 178 million bushels was the average figure for stocks in store on August 1 for the 15 years before 1951. (House of Commons Debates, p.1909; An Act respecting the Payment of Carrying Costs of Temporary Wheat Reserves owned by The Canadian Wheat Board).

March 7 Prairie Grain Producers Interim Financing Act, 1956.— Royal Assent was given to a bill to authorize the government guarantee of bank loans on farm stored western wheat (other than durum), oats, barley and rye. The principle of the loans was announced on November 5, 1955. Loans were to be made between November 15, 1955 and June 1, 1956 at a charge not exceeding five per cent per annum simple interest. Each loan was not to exceed the lesser of half the value of the estimated quantity for delivery or \$1,500. It was to be reduced by the amount which the farmer had received from any deliveries under his 1955-56 delivery quota. One half of the money payable to the producer for subsequent deliveries of grain was to be paid to the bank to apply against repayment of the loan. The government liability was limited to 15 per cent where the aggregate principal amount of loans made by a bank did not exceed \$100,000 or 10 per cent where it did. There was to be no government liability on loans made after the aggregate principal amount of guaranteed loans by all banks reached \$50,000,000. The legislation could be extended by order in council to authorize guarantees on loans made between October 1, 1956 and June 1, 1957, but such loans could not be made to borrowers with loans outstanding from the previous year. The Governor in Council was authorized to make regulations to carry out the provisions of the act. (House of Commons Debates, p.1909;

1956

An Act to provide for Short-Term Credit to Grain Producers in the Prairie Provinces to meet Temporary Financial Difficulties arising from inability to deliver all their Grain). The act was proclaimed in force on June 4, 1956 and regulations were issued dealing with procedures and other administrative details. (P.C. 1956-830, May 31).

March 7 Czech Wheat Purchases.— The Minister of Trade and Commerce confirmed reports that the Government of Czechoslovakia, through its official grain procurement agency, would be buying between 100,000 and 320,000 tons (3.7 and 11.8 million bushels) of Canadian wheat for shipment during the current crop year. The purchases would be made from agents of the Canadian Wheat Board on the basis of 25 per cent down payment and the remaining 75 per cent within a year. The Export Credits Insurance Corporation would insure the board's agents on the outstanding balances. (House of Commons Debates, p.1884).

March 12 Hungarian Wheat Purchase.— The Minister of Trade and Commerce said that negotiations had been completed for the sale to Hungary of 5,500,000 bushels of wheat. (House of Commons Debates p.2020).

March 15 Flaxseed Grades.— Regulation No. 5 of the Board of Grain Commissioners was amended, effective August 1, 1956, to add a paragraph to the "Rejected" grade section to cover western flaxseed containing excessive admixtures, not exceeding 2½ per cent, of broken grain or Lady's Thumb that could not readily be removed. Such flaxseed was to be graded as if it did not include such excessive admixtures, but the word "Rejected" was to be added to the grade name and words to indicate the excessive admixture. (SOR/56-98).

March 15 Poison-Treated Grain.— Regulation No. 26 of the Board of Grain Commissioners, dealing with grain treated with poisonous materials, was amended, effective March 1, 1956 to provide that under no circumstances should a carlot of grain containing kernels treated with mercurial dust or compounds or other poisonous materials be moved without the authority of the Chief Grain Inspector. (SOR/56-99).

March-16 "Parkland" Barley.— The Minister of Agriculture said that the newly licensed barley variety "Parkland" would not be available for general distribution for seeding this year. The quantity of seed now in existence was about 4,000 bushels. This would be used for increase on experimental farms and under contract with registered growers. It was expected that general distribution would be made in time for seeding in 1957. After this year's production was known, details of prices and procedure for obtaining supplies would be announced. The variety, developed at the Brandon experimental farm was suitable for use in the three prairie provinces, being particularly well suited to the black soil zones. (House of Commons Debates, p.2205).

1956

April 27

International Wheat Agreement.- The Minister of Trade and Commerce said that the only disappointment there could be about the new International Wheat Agreement was that the United Kingdom had decided not to join it. On the other hand Argentina and Sweden, which were important exporters, had joined the agreement for the first time and to that extent its value was enhanced. The fact that guaranteed quantities to Canada under the agreement had been decreased by 30 per cent did not mean that Canada's share of the world market would be decreased by that amount. In the past year Canada had done far more business outside the agreement than under it. The value of the agreement lay in the fact that exporters and importers of many countries had decided that a range of values for wheat between \$1.50 and \$2.00 per bushel was reasonable. It would be a valuable agreement affecting the price of wheat. (House of Commons Debates, pp.3338-9).

May 3

Grain Prices.- The Minister of Trade and Commerce announced that the initial prices for the basic grades of wheat, oats and barley would be at the same level during the crop year beginning August 1, 1956, as they were at present. The prices were:- wheat, \$1.40 per bushel No. 1 Northern in store Fort William/Port Arthur or Vancouver; oats, 65 cents per bushel No. 2 C.W. in store Fort William/Port Arthur; barley, 96 cents per bushel No. 3 C.W. six-row in store Fort William/Port Arthur. The Minister said also that the 1954-55 wheat pool was to be closed on May 4. (House of Commons Debates, pp.3515-7).

May 18

Wheat Prices.- The Minister of Trade and Commerce gave details of deliveries to the 1954-55 wheat pool and of the financial condition of the pool. Producers' deliveries were 318.4 million bushels, with transfers from the 1953-54 pool and deliveries from other than producers the amount of wheat in the pool was raised to 483.1 million bushels. Sales to May 4, when the pool was closed, were 321.7 million bushels. The balance of 161.4 million bushels consisted of 112.0 million bushels covered by sales contracts and unsold stocks of 49.4 million bushels. These were transferred to the 1955-56 pool at appropriate valuations. The final operating surplus in the 1954-55 pool was \$62,588,000, from which had to be deducted \$22,261,000, the amount of the interim payment made earlier in the year. After providing for the P.F.A.A. levy and allowing for expenses the surplus for distribution to producers was \$39,680,000, representing an average final payment of 12.461 cents per bushel. On No. 1 Northern the payment was 14.815 cents, bringing the net price, before deduction of the P.F.A.A. levy, to \$1.65055 per bushel in store Fort William/Port Arthur or Vancouver. On No. 1 Amber Durum the net price, before deduction of the PFAA levy, was \$2.34498 per bushel. There were practically no stocks of low grade wheat to be transferred to the 1955-56 pool. The carrying charges on the 1954-55 pool were 16.83 cents per bushel. These were partially offset by a credit of about 7.30 cents per bushel made under the provisions of the Temporary Wheat Reserves Act. (House of Commons Debates, p.4065).

1956

June 29

Canadian Wheat Board.- The Canadian Wheat Board announced that it would shortly open an office in Rotterdam, the Netherlands. This was to provide for Board representation in the Netherlands and other western European countries. Its purpose would be to establish closer relations with the import trade of western Europe and to provide current information on all phases of the Canadian grain position. The officer in charge was to be Mr. C.C. Boxer who was being transferred from Washington. The Washington office was to be closed with the transfer of Mr. Boxer and the board's interests taken over by Dr. W.C. Hopper, Agricultural Counsellor, Canadian Embassy. (Canadian Wheat Board: Instructions to the Trade No. 50).

July 25

Sunflower and Soybean Research.- In answer to a question the Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of Agriculture said that there was an intensive program at Morden, Manitoba, in breeding oil seed sunflowers for resistance to rust. The variety "Beacon" had been released and had proved to be highly resistant to rust in the southern Manitoba area. Other diseases of sunflowers were being investigated and related to the breeding program. A soybean selection program, based on yield, high oil content and disease resistance, was also carried out at Morden. All the early maturing hybrid lines developed at Ottawa were being tested at the Morden farm and constituted the material from which Morden selections were being made. In addition hybridization work was started at Morden in 1956. (House of Commons Debates p.6412).

August 3

Wheat Handling Interest Rates.- It was announced that effective August 6, the rate of interest on all transactions connected with the handling of Board Agency wheat would be increased from 3¼ per cent to four per cent per annum. (Canadian Wheat Board: Instructions to the Trade: Shippers and Exporters No. 3).

August 9

International Wheat Agreement.- Parliament approved the International Wheat Agreement. In discussing the agreement in the House of Commons the Minister of Trade and Commerce welcomed the fact that Argentina and Sweden, as exporters, had joined the agreement for the first time. It marked a new departure in grain marketing policy for the Argentine Government. The Minister said that because the United Kingdom had not joined the agreement, it was denied that country's leadership on the import side. However, United Kingdom officials had advised that their market was open to Canadian wheat and that they anticipated that British millers would continue to prefer the qualities of Canadian wheat. The great advantage of the agreement was that through it the exporting and importing countries were brought to a meeting at frequent intervals to discuss the marketing of wheat and the price and conditions under which exporting countries sold to importing countries. (House of Commons Debates, August 6, pp.7053-70; Debates of the Senate, August 9, pp.991-95).

1956

August 30

Wheat for Pakistan.- The Canadian Government offered Pakistan as a gift 25,000 tons of wheat, to assist in relieving a serious food shortage in that country. The wheat shipment was to be financed temporarily with funds voted by Parliament for Colombo Plan purposes. The government planned to recommend to Parliament that this portion of the Colombo Plan vote be replaced with new money appropriated for the purpose in order to prevent the total of Canada's regular Colombo Plan program for the various countries in South and Southeast Asia from falling below the intended level. The Pakistan Government was expected to devote the local currency proceeds from the distribution of the wheat to economic development projects in Pakistan agreed between the two governments. (Department of External Affairs press release August 30).

October 18

Parkland Barley.- In order to keep Parkland barley seed in western Canada for production purposes the blanket permit for the export of seed oats and barley was withdrawn for barley. Effective immediately the export of registered and/or certified barley was to be authorized only under individual export permits. Applications were to state the variety of barley in addition to other information. The ban on the export of Parkland barley seed was to remain until the end of the current crop year. (Canadian Wheat Board: Instructions to the Trade, Shippers and Exporters, No. 10).

October 22

Parkland Barley.- It was announced that over 200,000 bushels of seed would be distributed on the basis of one allocation of seed, between two and ten bushels, to each farmer. It was to be distributed in the three prairie provinces, excluding the Peace River Area. Registered seed was to be released to December 1 to registered seed growers with a Crop Registration certificate for any of the years 1953 to 1956. After that date the balance, if any, was to be sold to others desiring registered rather than certified seed. Prices were to depend on grade, with a basic price of \$3.00 per bushel for Certified No. 2. (Department of Agriculture press release).

October 25

Prairie Grain Producers Interim Financing Act, 1956.- The provisions of the act were extended to apply to the 1956-57 crop year. Producers of western wheat (other than durum), oats, barley and rye were able to obtain bank loans, during the period October 1, 1956 to June 1, 1957, on the security of farm stored threshed grain and such loans were to be government guaranteed. The terms were the same as those on the 1955 crop. No loans were to be made to borrowers with loans outstanding from 1955-56. (Department of Finance pressrelease, October 26; P.C. 1956-1596, October 25). New regulations were issued on November 29 to give effect to the extension (P.C. 1956-1772).

November 15

Barley Price.- The Canadian Wheat Board announced that it was making final payments to western producers on barley delivered to the 1955-56 pool. Total deliveries were 113,887,000 bushels and the amount available for distribution

1956

\$15,217,000. The payment per bushel varied according to grade: for No. 3 C.W. Six-Row barley it was 12.719 cents per bushel, making a total payment for this grade of nearly \$1.09 per bushel, basis in store Fort William/Port Arthur. (Canadian Wheat Board: Instructions to the Trade re Coarse Grains, No. 10).

November 21 Wheat Exchange.-- The Canadian Wheat Board announced the termination of its wheat exchange policy, which came into operation on November 18, 1955. Under the scheme western producers were permitted to exchange, on a bushel for bushel basis, stocks of Nos. 1 to 4 Northern Wheat for Board stocks of Nos. 5 and 6 and Feed wheat. The Board stated that low grade wheat was available on farms in a great many areas so that the exchange system was no longer necessary. (Canadian Wheat Board: Instructions to the Trade No. 28).

November 29 Oats Price.-- The Canadian Wheat Board closed the 1955-56 western oats pool. Deliveries were 71,387,000 bushels and the amount available for distribution to producers was \$8,170,000, averaging 11.4 cents a bushel. On No. 2 C.W. oats the final payment was 14.697 cents a bushel making a total payment for this grade of 79.7 cents a bushel basis in store Fort William/Port Arthur. (P.C. 1956-1786; P.C. 1956-1787).

December 26 Colombo Plan.-- It was announced that the government would make \$2 million available to Ceylon in the fiscal year 1956-57. An exchange of notes between the two governments confirmed the allocation of funds. As part of the assistance Canada was to continue sending shipments of flour to Ceylon. The Ceylon Government undertook to establish counterpart funds of rupees to be used for agreed economic development purposes. The value of flour shipments in the 1956-57 program was to be about \$640,000. (Department of External Affairs press release).

1952

June 27 Feed Freight Assistance.- It was announced that feed freight assistance would be continued for another year and that \$11,125,000 had been appropriated for the fiscal year 1952-53. The Minister of Agriculture said that it might be necessary to change the details of the assistance from time to time but that the legislation was continuous until further notice. (House of Commons Debates, p. 3854).

1954

November 29 Feeding Stuffs Act.- Regulations issued under the act made mainly editorial changes in the previous regulations. Other significant changes were that specific fluorine tolerances were set for mixed feeds and that the inclusion was permitted of seeds of the mustard family (non viable) in feeds for cattle three months of age or over. (Ministerial Order).

December 1 Feeding Stuffs Act.- There were no significant changes in the consolidated regulations issued under the act. The regulations established by P.C. 5295 of October 18, 1949, were revoked, (P.C. 1954 - 1835).

1955

January 26 Feed Freight Assistance.- New regulations were issued respecting feed freight assistance on western grains and millfeeds, shipped to eastern Canada and British Columbia, effective February 1. The basic rate was reduced from \$6.00 per ton to \$4.50 per ton on shipments into most of Quebec. There was no change in rates into the extreme eastern part of Quebec and into the Atlantic provinces. Rates into British Columbia were reduced by \$5.00 per ton to place them on the same level as rates to the Maritimes and eastern Quebec. The new rates were (i) Northern Ontario - local rates with a maximum of \$4.50 per ton; (ii) Ontario, except northern Ontario; and Quebec within the Montreal freight rate zone - \$4.50 per ton; (iii) Quebec, outside the Montreal Freight rate zone, to all points having all rail through carlot freight rates up to 79½ cents per 100 lb. - \$4.50 per ton plus the balance of the rate in excess of the Montreal zone rate; (iv) Quebec, outside the Montreal freight rate zone to points having all rail through carlot freight rates of 80 cents per 100 lb. or more, and the Atlantic provinces - \$6.00 per ton plus the balance of the rate in excess of the Montreal zone rate; (v) British Columbia - \$5.00 per ton less than the former rate. (P.C. 1955 - 138).

October 7 Feed Freight Assistance.- The regulations respecting feed freight assistance (P.C. 1955 - 138, January 26, 1955) were amended to provide that shipments from Fort Churchill to eastern Canada would be eligible for payments under the program. The amendment became effective on October 3. (P.C. 1955 - 1497).

1956

March 5

Stilbestrol.-- The Minister of National Health and Welfare said that the Food and Drug Directorate of his department had been considering the effects of the use of stilbestrol in cattle feed. Evidence had shown that if the amount of stilbestrol was limited none could be detected in the meat and the composition of the meat was not significantly changed. The Department of National Health and Welfare had no objection to the use of the drug in cattle fed under conditions which did not result in residues in the meat or which did not produce undesirable changes in the meat. (House of Commons Debates, p.1827-8).

March 28

Stilbestrol.-- Regulations were approved under the Feeding Stuffs Act to regulate the sale in Canada of medicated feeds, particularly beef cattle feeds containing diethylstilbestrol (DES). The manufacture and initial sale of DES was to be controlled by regulation under the Food and Drugs Act. Because of the difficulty of mixing the small quantity required in beef cattle feed only pharmaceutical firms authorized by the Food and Drug Directorate were permitted to sell it, and then only as a premix for inclusion in feeds controlled under the Feeding Stuffs Act. Under the new Feeding Stuffs Regulations all beef cattle feeds containing DES were to be registered under the act and subject to control conditions to avoid danger to human health. A feed containing DES had, in addition to the normal label required under the act, to show the quantity of DES contained, as a percentage of the weight. Directions for its use were to be given on the label, with the weight in pounds to be fed to each animal of 600 lb. or more. There was to be a caution that the feeder should discontinue feeding DES at least 48 hours before the animal was marketed or slaughtered and further cautions not to feed DES to breeding stock or milking cows and not to allow swine, particularly breeding stock, to follow beef animals because of possible DES content in the droppings. The feed available would be for feeding beef cattle at the rate of one to two pounds per head per day. Other amendments to the regulations included provision for the inclusion of zinc in mineral feeds for swine, labelling of phosphorus supplements with guarantees of calcium, phosphorus and fluorine and minor editorial changes. (Department of Agricultural press release, March 24; P.C. 1956-443, March 22).

September 28

Feeding Stuffs Act.-- Changes in the Feeding Stuffs (Ministerial) Regulations included provision for an increase in the minimum protein requirement for broiler feeds and a modification to the definition for meat meal to permit a small tolerance for blood. The definitions for oat feed and oat hulls were clarified. A modification was made of the definition for No. 1 Feed Screenings to bring it into line with the definition in the regulations under the Canada Grain Act. Some obsolete definitions were eliminated. (Ministerial Order).

1952

January 18 Ranch-bred Fox Pelts.- The Minister of Agriculture was authorized, under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, to enter into agreements with certain organizations in connection with the marketing of ranch-bred fox pelts produced in Canada and pelted subsequent to November 1, 1951. The organizations were (i) George A. Callbeck, Selling Agency for the Canadian National Silver "Fox Breeders" Association, Summerside, P.E.I. (ii) Quebec Fur Breeders' Co-operative Association, Quebec, P.Q. (iii) L'Association des Producteurs de Fourrures de Nicolet, Gentilly, Comte de Nicolet, P.Q. (P.C. 308).

January 23 Hog Marketing.- The New Brunswick Hog Marketing Board was granted authority, under the Agricultural Products Marketing Act, to regulate the marketing in interprovincial and export trade of hogs produced in New Brunswick. (P.C. 374).

February 13 Hog Price Support.- The existing hog price support program was discontinued. The Agricultural Prices Support Board was authorized to provide price support until September 30, 1952 on the basis of \$26 per 100 lb. warm dressed weight, Grade A carcasses at public stockyards in Toronto and Montreal, with appropriate price differentials for other centers. The method of support was an offer by the Board to buy stocks of five main pork cuts held by federally inspected plants at September 30, 1952 at prices which would enable packing companies to maintain the specified prices for hogs at designated public stockyards. (P.C. 944, February 13, Department of Agriculture press release, February 16).

February 19 Animal Disease Outbreak.- The Department of Agriculture announced that specified areas of southern Saskatchewan had been placed under strict quarantine, following the outbreak of a contagious animal disease, described as "vesicular" in the region. The order was made under the Animal Contagious Diseases Act. (P.C. 1028, Department of Agriculture press release).

February 25 Foot-and-Mouth Outbreak.- It was announced that the animal disease in Western Canada had been diagnosed officially as foot-and-mouth disease, caused by Type A virus. The United States placed an embargo on the importation of live cattle, sheep and swine and of fresh, chilled or frozen meat from these animals. (Department of Agriculture press release. U.S. Department of Agriculture press release).

February 29 Animal Contagious Diseases Act.- Section 5 (2) of the regulations under the act was revoked and Sections 5A-5C were substituted in its place. The purpose of the amendments was to strengthen the quarantine restrictions imposed following the issuing of a declaration by the Minister of Agriculture that a serious outbreak of an infectious or contagious disease had occurred in Canada, (P.C. 1214).

1952

March 3 Foot-and-Mouth Outbreak.- Reporting on the foot-and-mouth disease outbreak in a radio broadcast, the Minister of Agriculture said that:-

(a) the Animal Contagious Diseases Act would be amended to cover fair and reasonable compensation for losses which might occur as a result of the destruction of animals, feed or equipment;

(b) a three-member board had been set up in Regina to which those affected by decisions to slaughter animals or destroy equipment might appeal;

(c) action had been taken under the Export and Import Permits Act and the Emergency Powers Act to prohibit the importation into Canada of livestock or meat, excluding canned meat, except under permit (P.C. 1234);

(d) the grading regulations were being changed to encourage the marketing of heavier hogs so that there would be no federal premium paid on hogs weighing less than 200 lb. It was proposed that the premium on A grade should be confined to hogs weighing 200-240 lb. and on B grade to hogs weighing 241 lb. upwards. (P.C. 1264, March 4, 1952);

(e) the Minister would be given authority to refuse to pay premiums for hogs delivered at plants where floor prices were not maintained;

(f) the federal Department of Agriculture would provide an inspection staff at every market to check animals coming to market from outside the quarantined area to make sure they had not been exposed to contamination. All animals coming from within 50 miles of the quarantined area would be slaughtered at the nearest available packing plant. (Department of Agriculture press release).

March 6 Foot-and-Mouth Control Act.- The bill for the control and extirpation of foot-and-mouth disease received Royal Assent. Its purposes were "for the control and extirpation of foot-and-mouth disease and to provide in connection therewith for the payment of compensation out of moneys appropriated by parliament, to owners of animals slaughtered and also in respect of any buildings, fodder, grain or other things ordered to be destroyed." It did not lay down any specified amounts of compensation; these were to be prescribed by order-in-council after a report made by a board of valuers. (House of Commons Debates p.176; An Act for the control and extirpation of foot-and-mouth disease). Regulations under the act were issued on March 25. (P.C. 1744).

March 8 Canned Pork.- The hog price support program was extended to enable the Agricultural Prices Support Board to purchase canned pork to an amount not exceeding ten million lb., at prices equivalent to 26 cents per lb. for warm dressed carcasses basis Toronto and Montreal. The amount was progressively increased to a maximum of 110 million lb. authorized on December 30, 1952. (P.C. 1411 as amended).

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March 13 Foot-and-Mouth Outbreak.- The quarantine area in Saskatchewan was re-defined under the terms of the Animal Contagious Diseases Act and the order originally establishing the quarantine area revoked. An order in council was passed providing that, without the permission of an inspector or other person designated by the Minister of Agriculture, no person might move into the quarantine area any flesh, hides, hoofs, horns or other parts of cattle, sheep, goats, other ruminants or swine. The expressed purpose of the order was to minimize the danger that animals and meat would be smuggled out of the quarantine area. (Ministerial Order No. 1, P.C. 1512, 1513).

March 15 Foot-and-Mouth Outbreak.- A buffer area was set up in southern Saskatchewan. The movement of livestock, meats and commodities used for feeding or caring for livestock was permitted within the area. Cereal grain could be moved to elevators outside the buffer area, except into the quarantine area. (Ministerial Order No. 2).

March 17 Price Fixing by Packing Companies.- The Minister of Justice tabled a letter from the Commissioner, Combines Investigation Act, to Mr. Percy Wright, M.P., saying that, in the Commissioner's opinion, the information he had obtained did not indicate conditions existing in the packing industry in connection with the marketing of hogs which would warrant an investigation under the Combines Investigation Act. (Votes and Proceedings of the House of Commons, addendum).

March 17 Immigration from Europe.- It was announced that Canadian visas were not being issued in Europe to farmers or laborers who had been on areas infected with foot-and-mouth disease or quarantined because of it during the previous 72 days. This ruling was not to apply to the Netherlands where the government had agreed to undertake satisfactory disinfection procedures. Since the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease the effects of immigrants from infected or quarantined areas had been disinfected and this procedure would be followed until it was certain that all immigrants had come from disease-free areas or had had their effects disinfected before leaving Europe. Arrangements would be made with immigration officers abroad to set up a system of certifying that prospective immigrants were not potential carriers of the disease. (Department of Agriculture press release).

March 27 Livestock Marketing Conference.- The Minister of Agriculture announced that provincial ministers of agriculture would be in Ottawa on April 2 and 3 to discuss with federal officials questions of interest to the federal government and the provinces in relation to difficulties which had arisen out of the recent foot-and-mouth outbreak. (House of Commons Debates p.841).

March 31 Hog Premiums.- It was announced that the payment of hog premiums on heavy weight carcasses would be discontinued on April 19. After that date the premiums would revert to \$2 on A grade and \$1 on B₁ grade carcasses of standard grade weights (140-170 lb. dressed carcass weight for A grade and 135-175 lb. for B₁ grade).

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The Minister said that the premiums on heavy weight carcasses had achieved the objective of holding back marketings and that farmers who had co-operated should receive the same basic price as if the hogs had been marketed earlier. Arrangements had therefore been made by which farmers would receive for animals slaughtered between March 17 and April 19 the A grade price for A grade carcasses of 171 lb. to 180 lb. which qualified for the \$2 premium and the B₁ price for B₁ carcasses over 175 lb. which qualified for the \$1 premium. The payment of A and B₁ prices for heavy weight carcasses qualifying for premiums was the result of an arrangement to can heavy weight product under price support. (Department of Agriculture press release. P.C. 4628, December 17, 1952).

April 3 Livestock Imports.— The importation of cattle, sheep goats, other ruminants and swine from England and Scotland was prohibited until further notice, under the Animal Contagious Diseases Act. (Ministerial Order).

April 4 Shearlings Imports.— The following item was removed from import control:— "Shearlings - untanned sheepskin or lambskins with up to one inch of wool". (P.C. 1949).

April 9 Cattle Price Support.— It was announced that support prices for cattle would be established on the basis of \$25 per 100 lb. for good steers at Toronto, with appropriate differentials for other markets and other classes of cattle. This price would remain in effect until July 1, 1952. The results of the policy would be reviewed before that date and monthly thereafter until the United States embargo was lifted or modified sufficiently or other markets found. It was hoped that farmers would withhold their cattle. A special management committee would be set up to deal with operating policy. There would be an advisory committee to which all provincial governments could appoint representatives. (House of Commons Debates p. 1394, P.C. 2360, April 22).

April 22 Pork Price Support.— The Agricultural Prices Support Board authorized the Agricultural Products Board to purchase fresh frozen Wiltshire sides from authorized packers at authorized centers. The price to be paid at Toronto for Wiltshire sides from Grade A carcasses was \$34.50 per 100 lb., calculated to support the price of Grade A dressed carcasses at \$26 per 100 lb. (P.C. 2359, Agricultural Prices Support Board memorandum #3, April 18).

April 22 Cattle Price Support.— In an announcement on cattle price support the Minister said that the floor price for the month of July would be announced at the beginning of June and that at the start of each succeeding month the price would be announced for the month following. (House of Commons Debates p. 1471).

April 22 Foot-and-Mouth Outbreak.— The Minister of Agriculture told the House of Commons that there was a new case of foot-and-mouth disease in Saskatchewan near Ormiston, about five miles

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outside the existing quarantine area. Twenty-three animals were slaughtered and the farm placed under quarantine. (House of Commons Debates p. 1472).

April 28 Foot-and-Mouth Outbreak.- It was announced that the disease was discovered on a farm near Weyburn, Saskatchewan, 41 cattle being involved. The farm on which the outbreak occurred was outside the existing quarantine area but within the buffer zone. The quarantine area was being extended. (House of Commons Debates p. 1672).

May 2 Foot-and-Mouth Outbreak.- Two new cases of foot-and-mouth disease had been discovered in the Weyburn area. (House of Commons Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization Minutes p. 168).

May 2 Cattle Price Support.- The Minister of Agriculture said that the Agricultural Prices Support Board was purchasing frozen beef sides from heavy cattle in Calgary and Edmonton. Heavy beef was coming on to the market in Alberta in such quantities that it was difficult for producers to obtain reasonable prices. (House of Commons Debates p. 1807).

May 8 Meat Marketing.- The Minister of Agriculture stated that there was a definite understanding with all the provinces that the federal government would be permitted to exercise even the authority which the provinces thought was their responsibility with respect to the marketing of meat as long as the United States' embargo remained in effect. (House of Commons Debates p. 1988).

May 9 Meat Agreement.- Details of the three country meat agreement were announced. Canadian beef was to be shipped to the United Kingdom in exchange for New Zealand meat which would in turn be sold through normal commercial channels in the United States. The United Kingdom would pay in sterling at existing New Zealand-United Kingdom contract rates and Canada would receive the proceeds from the sales of New Zealand meat in the United States. (House of Commons Debates pp. 2073-4).

May 13 Cattle Price Support.- The outline was presented of a plan to maintain the floor prices for Saskatchewan cattle, made necessary because of Manitoba's refusal to accept Saskatchewan cattle at its packing houses. Under the scheme farmers could bring their cattle to a central point for auction by a government auctioneer. Those not sold at or above the floor price would be bought by the government. Of these purchases cattle suitable for slaughter would be slaughtered and the rest sent to pasture. (House of Commons Debates p. 2160).

May 15 Meat Agreement.- It was agreed by the three governments participating in the meat sale plan that the difference between the United Kingdom contract price for New Zealand meat and the price derived from selling New Zealand meat in the United States would be shared equally between New Zealand and Canada. The New Zealand share would be used to buy additional meat in Canada for shipment to the United Kingdom.

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The equivalent value in sterling of this additional meat would be paid to New Zealand by the United Kingdom. The Canadian share would be used to offset, to some extent, the loss to the Canadian government which would be incurred under the terms of the original agreement. (House of Commons Debates p. 2223).

May 20 Ranch-bred Fox Pelts.— The Minister of Agriculture was given authority, under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, to enter into an agreement with the Prince Edward Island Fur Pool Ltd., Summerside, P.E.I., in connection with the marketing of ranch-bred fox pelts produced in Canada and pelted subsequent to November 1, 1951. (P.C. 2972).

May 20 Muskrat Skins.— The Minister of National Revenue was authorized to fix a value for duty of muskrat skins subject to entry under the General Tariff, the duty so fixed to be deemed the fair market value. This action was taken following a determination that muskrat skins were being imported into Canada under such conditions that they were affecting adversely the interests of Canadian producers. (P.C. 2931, SOR/52-216, May 22).

May 26 Cattle Price Support.— The Agricultural Prices Support Board leased, for four months, the slaughtering plant of Canadian Co-operative Processors Limited at Swift Current, Sask. and arranged for its operation by Intercontinental Packers Ltd., as part of the cattle price support program. (Treasury Board 429716, June 11).

May 30 Cattle Price Support.— It was announced that the floor price for cattle would be continued without change until September 1. (House of Commons Debates p. 2740).

June 5 Foot-and-Mouth Research.— The Acting Minister of Agriculture denied that the Animal Diseases Research Institute at Hull, P.Q. was to be moved. Research work on foot-and-mouth disease had been transferred to an island in the St. Lawrence river, where some other highly contagious animal diseases were also under investigation. Normal research work was being continued at the Hull laboratory. (House of Commons Debates p. 2917).

June 18 Beef for Korea.— The Minister of National Defence announced that agreement had been reached with United States' authorities for the procurement of Canadian beef for consumption by troops in Korea. The meat would be shipped from Vancouver to United States' quarter-master stores in the Far East and would be designated for the use of Canadian troops to avoid conflict with the provisions of the United States' Buy American Act.

June 24 Foot-and-Mouth Outbreak.— The Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization, which had been inquiring into the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease, tabled its report. The committee said it was of the opinion that the officials of the Health

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of Animals Division, Department of Agriculture, followed the well-defined plans laid down. It recommended continued and extensive research into all methods of diagnosis and control of animal contagious diseases in Canada. (Votes and Proceedings of the House of Commons p. 568).

July 8 Rabies Outbreak.— A declaration was issued that there was a serious outbreak of rabies in Northern Alberta and that all dogs were liable to be affected. The order forbade the moving out of the area in Northern Alberta north of the 58th parallel of dogs, except with the permission of an inspector or an R.C.M.P. official. (SOR/52-292).

July 24 Canned Pork.— The Agricultural Prices Support Board announced that from July 28 government stocks of canned pork would be offered freely in Canada through regular trade channels for retail distribution, at a wholesale price of 40 cents per lb. in carlots, basis Ontario and Quebec points. (Department of Agriculture press release).

August 5 Anthrax Outbreak.— Laboratory tests confirmed an outbreak of anthrax in the Roseville district of Prince Edward Island. (Department of Agriculture press release).

August 6 Cattle Price Support.— The Minister of Agriculture announced that the present floor price for cattle would continue until September 30 and that there would be a support price for the duration of the United States' embargo on Canadian cattle. (Department of Agriculture press release).

August 19 Foot-and-Mouth Outbreak.— The Minister of Agriculture officially declared Canada free of foot-and-mouth disease. Quarantine and other restrictive measures were removed. Final figures on the slaughterings during the outbreak were:— cattle, 1,343; swine, 294; sheep, 97. Of the 42 premises involved in the outbreak 29 were infected and 13 contact. The Quarantine Area involved 21 rural municipalities. Active infection occurred in 5. (Department of Agriculture Press release, Ministerial Order and P.C. 3812, August 14).

August 29 Pork Imports.— Action was taken under the Animal Contagious Diseases Act to prohibit the entry into Canada from the United States of swine, uncooked pork, uncooked pork products, pork offal and garbage. The prohibition was imposed because of the prevalence in the United States of vesicular exanthema. (Ministerial Order).

September 9 Canned Pork Sales.— The Agricultural Prices Support Board announced that sales of Canadian canned pork in the United States might be made on behalf of the Board by any firm operating in Canada, including the Board's agents, provided certain requirements were met. The net return to the Board was to be not less than 40 cents (Canadian funds) per lb. f.o.b. warehouse, Toronto basis, less 2½ per cent brokerage. The Board reserved the right to revise

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this minimum return at any time. (Agricultural Prices Support Board. S.H.-U.S. 1).

September 10 Canned Pork Sales.- The Agricultural Prices Support Board announced the terms on which canned pork would be available for sales to countries other than the United States and Puerto Rico. The meat would be available in carlots (1,100 cases) to any firm at 40 cents per lb. f.o.b. cars at warehouse, Montreal basis, for round labelled tins. (Agricultural Prices Support Board, S.H.-F. 1).

September 22 Rabies Outbreak.- An outbreak of rabies was reported among foxes and wolves in the vicinity of Fort Vermilion, Alberta. A number of horses, cattle, swine and dogs were bitten and infected. All dogs in the area were vaccinated and animals showing signs of the disease destroyed. Premises where the disease was suspected were placed under quarantine. (Department of agriculture press release).

September 24 Cattle Price Support.- The cattle price support program was revised, providing until May 31, 1953 or the lifting of the United States' embargo for the following prices:- (i) the equivalent of \$25.00 per 100 lb. live weight for heavy steers and heifers (carcasses 700 lb. and up, cold dressed weight, fat in basis, including Grades A, B and C) from October 1 to November 15, 1952, (ii) the equivalent of \$23.00 per 100 lb. live weight for "good" (finished) steers at Toronto (with the exception of steers qualifying under (i) above) from September 29, 1952 to March 31, 1953, (iii) the equivalent of \$25.00 per 100 lb. live weight for "good" steers at Toronto after April 1, 1953. Appropriate differentials were to be applied for other grades and markets for (ii) and (iii). (P.C. 4142).

September 24 Hog Price Support.- A new hog price support scheme was introduced under which the Agricultural Prices Support Board would purchase hogs and pork in whatever form was considered preferable at a price of \$26.00 per 100 lb. warm dressed weight from Grade A carcasses, basis Toronto and Montreal, during the period October 1 to December 31, 1952. From January 1, 1953 the price would be \$23.00 per 100 lb. same basis. There were to be appropriate differentials for other principal stockyards. (P.C. 4141).

September 27 Beef for Korea.- The first army contract beef for Korea was shipped. Processing of the second shipment was in progress.

October 4 Rabies Outbreak.- The Ministerial Order of July 8 declaring the part of Alberta north of the 58th parallel a designated area because of the outbreak of rabies was revoked and a new order issued extending the designated area, from which no person could move a dog without the permission of an inspector or an R.C.M.P. official, to that portion of Alberta north of the 57th parallel. (SOR/52-448).

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October 7 Boneless Beef Purchases.-- As part of the price support program the Agricultural Prices Support Board offered to buy frozen boneless beef from inspected meat packing plants for storage. The board was to buy beef from carcasses officially stamped M grade and also grades D-1, D-3 and S, which were approved and stamped by government graders as not carrying excessive fat for manufacturing beef purposes. The price in storage with one month's storage charges paid was 37 cents per lb. frozen weight basis in Ontario and Quebec. In western provinces it was slightly less. (Agricultural Prices Support Board Reference B-2).

October 13 Hog Price Support.-- The Agricultural Prices Support Board modified the method of supporting hog prices with a view to decreasing the quantity of canned pork. The Board was to purchase whole carcasses in four main cuts, hams, backs, bellies and shoulders. The canning program was to be limited to shoulders and the product from off grade hogs. Other cuts were to be put into storage. (Agricultural Prices Support Board, Reference H-5).

November 15 Cattle Imports.-- Effective November 15 imports of Scottish cattle were permitted if the animals were sent through Northern Ireland. They were to be quarantined in that country for 60 days, sent to Canada by ship and detained for 30 days in a Canadian Animal Quarantine Station. (Department of Agriculture press release, November 17).

December 6 Foot-and-Mouth Outbreak.-- A notice of proposed determination of non-existence of foot-and-mouth disease in Canada was issued by the U.S. Government. Persons wishing to make submissions on the proposal were given until January 16, 1953, to do so. (Federal Register p. 11123).

December 12 Canned Pork.-- The Agricultural Prices Support Board announced that, from December 15, canned pork would be offered for sale identified by a national brand label as "Canadian Pork Luncheon Meat". The minimum amount which could be purchased was 450 cases of two dozen 12 ounce tins. The product was to be offered at an f.o.b. storage warehouse price of \$3.20 per dozen cans in Montreal, Quebec and Toronto, with slightly lower prices in western centers. The same prices were also to apply on sales to the United States and to other countries. (Agricultural Prices Support Board S.H. Canada 1; S.H.-U.S. 2, S.H.-F. 2, December 13).

December 17 Hog Marketing.-- The Ontario Hog Producers' Marketing Board was granted authority, under the Agricultural Products Marketing Act, to regulate the marketing outside the province of hogs produced in specified counties of Ontario. (P.C. 4631).

December 20 Rabies Outbreak.-- The quarantine under Section 5A of the Animal Contagious Diseases Regulations

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was extended to cover the portion of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta north of the 55th parallel. Under the new order, which revoked the previous order of October 4, 1952, no person could move a dog out of the designated area without the permission of an inspector under the Animal Contagious Diseases Act or an officer or constable of the R.C.M.P. All dogs in the area, other than sled dogs, were to be tied or confined. Sled dogs were to be controlled effectively. (Ministerial Order)

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January 14 Fox Pelt Marketing.- The federal government was given authority, under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, to enter into agreements with a number of selling agencies in connection with the marketing of ranch-bred fox pelts pelted after November 1, 1952 and delivered before May 1, 1953. The co-operatives covered by the authority were (i) George A. Callbeck, selling agency for the Canadian National Silver Fox Breeders' Association, Summerside, P.E.I. (ii) Prince Edward Island Fur Pool Ltd., Summerside, P.E.I. (iii) Quebec Fur Breeders' Co-operative Association, Quebec, P.Q. (iv) L'Association des Producteurs de Fourrure de Nicolet, Gentilly, Comte de Nicolet, P.Q. (P.C. 1953 - 4/54).

January 16 Rabies Outbreak.- The quarantine area for rabies under the Animal Contagious Diseases Act, was extended to include the Yukon Territory, the District of Mackenzie, N.W.T., the area of British Columbia north of the 53rd parallel, the portion of Alberta north of Township 49 and the area of Saskatchewan and Manitoba north of the 55th parallel. Regulations which applied to dogs, including those vaccinated against rabies, provided that no person was to move a dog out of the designated area without permission of an inspector or R.C.M.P. official, that all dogs other than sled dogs being used in sledding or transportation operations were to be tied securely or confined effectively and that sled dogs were to be controlled effectively. The order of December 20, 1952 was revoked. (Ministerial Order).

January 23 U.K. Bacon Purchase.- It was confirmed that the United Kingdom Ministry of Food had announced that it would purchase Canadian bacon to the value of \$1 million. The Acting Minister of Agriculture said the purchase had been made possible by the results of the Canada-New Zealand beef exchange agreement. Exact terms of the purchase and dates of delivery had not yet been worked out but it was expected that they would be cleared in the near future. It should be understood that this was a single purchase and not a contract in the sense in which the term was used in the war and postwar years. (House of Commons Debates, p.1259). (The purchase was not made because prices in Canada were above the support level.)

January 30 Livestock Imports.- The Animal Contagious

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Diseases Regulations were amended* to prohibit the entry from the United States of sheep and goats, other than those imported for immediate slaughter, unless the animals were accompanied by a certificate that (i) they showed no evidence of scrapie, (ii) scrapie had not existed on the premises of origin during the three years immediately prior to shipment and (iii) the animals were not the progeny of a sire or dam that was affected with scrapie or other infectious or contagious disease. For importations from countries other than the United States the amended regulations required a certificate that scrapie had not existed on the premises of origin for three years (formerly two years). (P.C. 1953 - 103).

February 9 Livestock Imports.- The Veterinary Director-General announced that, because of an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, no further permits would be issued for the importation of swine, cattle, sheep or other ruminants from Great Britain. It was unlikely that permits would be issued for at least six months after Scotland had been declared free of the disease. (Department of Agriculture press release).

February 21 Cattle Price Support.- The buying program for cattle was ended, in order to discourage the delivery of cattle in the remaining days before the lifting of the U.S. embargo on livestock and meats. The price support program remained in effect, however, until the lifting of the U.S. embargo on March 2. (Department of Agriculture press release, February 20).

March 2 Foot-and-Mouth Outbreak.- The Minister of Agriculture announced in the House of Commons that the United States had removed the restrictions on the importation of Canadian livestock and meats imposed because of the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Canada. The products freed from restrictions included live cattle, sheep and swine; fresh and cured beef, veal, mutton, lamb and pork; hides and animal by-products; hay and straw. The Minister also announced the removal of Canadian import controls, imposed March 3, 1952, to deal with the emergency situation during the period when normal market outlets were closed. (House of Commons Debates, p. 2512-3, P.C. 1953 - 297, February 26, Federal Register, March 5, p. 1225).

March 2 U.S. Cattle Quotas.- The Minister of Agriculture announced that the President of the United States had proclaimed the termination of the abnormal situation in respect of cattle and meats. As a result the tariff arrangements on cattle negotiated at Geneva in 1947 would apply on imports into the United States from April 1. The United States' tariff would provide for the entry annually from all sources of 400,000 head of cattle weighing 700 lb. and over at 1½ cents per lb. and 200,000 head of calves under 200 lb. at the same rate of duty. For cattle in excess of these numbers and for medium weight cattle the rate of duty would be 2½ cents per lb. Dairy cows would continue to enter at 1½ cents per lb. without quantitative limitations and purebred cattle for the improvement

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of stock would be admitted duty free. During the "abnormal situation" the tariff quota arrangements were suspended and light and heavy cattle entered at the lower rate of duty regardless of number. The "abnormal situation" clause was inserted in the U.S.-Mexican trade agreement of 1942 and again in the Geneva agreements. (House of Commons Debates, p. 2541, Federal Register, March 6, p. 1263).

March 5 Animal Contagious Diseases Act.- The regulations under the Act were amended to give specified officials (police, inspectors etc.) power to destroy dogs or other animals not detained, isolated or muzzled as prescribed by the Minister in any order. (P.C. 1953 - 310).

March 6 Rabies Outbreak.- A new order was made under the Animal Contagious Diseases Act, revoking the order of January 16, 1953, and extending the quarantine to the whole of Alberta. The quarantined areas in other western provinces were to remain as specified in the earlier order. (Ministerial Order Relating to Rabies).

March 14 Vesicular Exanthema.- Vesicular exanthema was designated as a named disease for the purposes of Part VII of the Animal Contagious Diseases Regulations (which among other things forbids the running at large of affected animals and provides that on infected premises nothing may be removed or brought in without the authority of an inspector and that contacts may be ordered to be isolated, dipped or otherwise treated). (Ministerial Order Relating to Vesicular Exanthema).

March 31 Rabies Outbreak.- The rabies quarantine area in Western Canada was extended to take in part of Saskatchewan south of the 55th parallel and adjacent to the Saskatchewan-Alberta boundary line. The addition to the quarantine area in Saskatchewan consisted of a strip about 100 miles wide stretching from the U.S. border to the 55th parallel. It was ordered following confirmation of a case of rabies at Lloydminster, Saskatchewan. (Ministerial Order relating to Rabies).

April 18 Canned Pork.- The Agricultural Prices Support Board announced that it would start early in May to advertise canned pork in order to reach the greatest possible sales volume during the summer months. Large advertisements were to appear in all Canadian daily newspapers, colored window streamers would be available for use in retail stores, shelf-edge point of sale slogan strips would be distributed to retailers and mats showing a picture of Canadian Pork Luncheon Meat would be sent to those wishing to include them in their own advertisements. The Department of Agriculture's Consumer Section, in press and radio releases, would emphasize the use of canned pork. (Agricultural Prices Support Board circular).

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April 29 Livestock Imports.- The order of April 3, 1952 prohibiting the importation from England and Scotland of cattle, sheep, goats, other ruminants, and swine was revoked. (SOR/53 - 179).

May 13 Livestock Imports.- Provision was made for the importation of the backlog of cattle and other livestock which had been owned by Canadians for some time and maintained in Britain because of the prohibition on shipments to Canada. An order provided for the entry, subject to satisfactory certification, of cattle, sheep and swine purchased in the United Kingdom before February 2, 1953 and held in Scotland for at least two months prior to importation, by a resident of Canada for importation into Canada. All such animals were to be quarantined in Canada for 60 days or such further period as an inspector might require. (P.C. 1953 - 748).

May 21 Hog Cholera Outbreak.- A quarantine area was set up under the Animal Contagious Diseases Act, halting the movement of live hogs out of an area in Ontario covering 29 counties and the District of Muskoka. The quarantine area included all of Ontario south and west of, and including, the counties of Northumberland, Peterborough and Haliburton, and the District of Muskoka. The action followed a report of hog cholera on a farm at Breslau, near Kitchener. (Order re Hog Cholera, SOR/53 - 211).

July 2 Hog Marketing.- A new authority was granted the Ontario Hog Producers' Marketing Board under the Agricultural Products Marketing Act to regulate the marketing in inter-provincial and export trade of hogs produced in specified counties of Ontario. The new order extended additional powers in connection with licensing. (P.C. 1953 - 988).

July 7 Rabies Outbreak.- The Ministerial order of March 31 relating to rabies was revoked and a new order substituted. The main change was to give practising veterinarians, in addition to persons previously authorized, power to issue permits to take dogs out of the designated area. (Further order relating to the outbreak of rabies).

July 9 Hog Cholera Outbreak.- An order was issued under the Animal Contagious Diseases Act declaring that hog cholera was under effective control and revoking the order of May 21, 1953, which established a quarantine area in southwestern Ontario and prohibited the movement of hogs out of it. All restrictions were lifted except those prohibiting the movement of hogs from individual premises still under quarantine and the movement of hogs into or out of Community Sales Yards in Ontario. (Department of Agriculture press release, Ministerial order Relating to Hog Cholera).*

July 21 U.S. Embargo in Livestock.- A temporary embargo, imposed by the United States earlier in the month

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on imports of livestock from Alberta, was lifted on July 17 for cattle and sheep and on July 21 for hogs. The embargo was imposed because of a suspected vesicular condition in a shipment of hogs. (Department of Agriculture press releases, July 17 and 21).

July 21 Hog Cholera Outbreak.- Hog cholera was confirmed at Scarborough, York County, Ontario on the premises of a licensed garbage feeder. The number of hogs destroyed was approximately 100, bringing the total number since the beginning of the outbreak which died of the disease or were destroyed to 2,930. A total of 53 premises in 15 counties was involved. (Department of Agriculture press release).

October 7 Hog Marketing.- The Nova Scotia Marketing Board was given power, under the Agricultural Products Marketing Act, to regulate the marketing in interprovincial and export trade of hogs produced in specified areas of the province. (P.C. 1953 - 1530).

October 22 Rabies Outbreak.- The quarantine area established because of the outbreak of rabies in western Canada was reduced. An order issued revoked the order of July 7 and established a designated area including the Yukon Territory, the District of Mackenzie, N.W.T., British Columbia north of the 53rd parallel, except the Queen Charlotte Islands, and Alberta north of the 53rd parallel. Areas released from quarantine restrictions were Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta south of the 53rd parallel and the Queen Charlotte Islands. (Ministerial order Relating to Rabies, Department of Agriculture press release, October 28).

November 23 Pork Imports.- Instructions were issued supplementary to the Ministerial order of August 29, 1952, which prohibited the entry into Canada from the United States of swine, uncooked pork and pork products, pork offal and garbage because of the United States' outbreak of vesicular exanthema. The new instructions required pork products to be thoroughly cooked at specified temperatures. In addition to the regular U.S. Department of Agriculture Meat Inspection export certificate, importations of pork products, except cooked canned products, were to be accompanied by a statement signed by a veterinary officer employed by the Bureau of Animal Industry and certifying that the products had been heat treated in accordance with the specifications. (Health of Animals Division Circular 1953 - 126).

December 17 Livestock Imports.- An order was made under the Animal Contagious Diseases Act revoking P.C. 1953 - 748 of May 13, 1953. This order had provided for the importation of the backlog of cattle and other livestock which had had to be held in Britain because of the prohibition of shipments from there. (P.C. 1953-1937).

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January 5 Beef Sale to U.K.- The Minister of Agriculture announced that the Agricultural Prices Support Board

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had been authorized to sell to the British Ministry of Food the remaining stocks of frozen carcass beef purchased during 1952-53 when the U.S. embargo, due to foot-and-mouth disease in Saskatchewan, was in effect. The quantity involved in the sale was about eight million lb. Total purchases by the Board were 83 million lb. About 70 million lb. were shipped to Britain in 1952 and 1953 under the New Zealand exchange arrangement. From June 1953 part of the remaining stocks was used for domestic distribution and to furnish military supply depots. (Department of Agriculture press release).

January 8

Canned Pork.- The Agricultural Prices Support Board called for further export offers for canned pork, such tenders to be received by the board by January 25, 1954. If satisfactory offers were received the sale of the bulk of the remaining stock might be made, keeping only small quantities for sale in the domestic market for a limited period. Stocks on January 2, 1954 were 19 million lb. (APSB memorandum to members of the distributive trade).

February 1

U.K. Beef Sale.- The sale to the British Ministry of Food of eight million lb. of frozen beef was made at a price of approximately 15 cents per lb., a price in keeping with those paid by Britain for New Zealand beef. The average cost of all carcass beef acquired by the government during the period of the U.S. foot-and-mouth embargo was 45 cents per lb. (House of Commons Debates, pp. 1633-4).

February 2

Livestock Reporting.- The Health of Animals Division announced that weekly and monthly killing and dressed weight reports were to be compiled on a periodic basis of 4-4-5 weeks per quarter, rather than by calendar months. (Health of Animals Division Circular 1954-13).

February 3

Fox Fur Marketing.- The Minister of Agriculture was given authority, under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, to enter into agreements, in connection with the marketing of ranch-bred fox furs produced in Canada and pelted after November 1, 1953, with George A. Callbeck, Selling Agency for Canadian National Silver Fox Breeders' Association, Summerside, P.E.I. and Prince Edward Island Fur Pool, Ltd., Summerside, P.E.I. (P.C. 1954-155).

March 4

Animal Contagious Diseases Act.- Royal Assent was given to legislation amending the Animal Contagious Diseases Act to remove the limits on the compensation payable in respect of sheep and swine and to provide for payment of compensation on the basis of market value. (House of Commons Debates, p. 2679. An act to amend the Animal Contagious Diseases Act).

April 12

Rabies Outbreak.- The rabies quarantine was lifted in the Yukon Territory as the disease was effectively under control there. (Ministerial order relating to Rabies).

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May 12

Wool Fabric Inquiry.- The Minister of Finance sent a letter to the Tariff Board directing it to make a study of the operation of the British Preferential Tariff on tariff item 554(b) "Woven fabrics composed wholly or in part of yarns of wool or hair, n.o.p.". The request was made following numerous representations from the woollen industry in Canada that the 50 per cent maximum duty prescribed had become anomalous and unrealistic and that, as a consequence, the industry was suffering serious injury. The item was bound under GATT and the enquiry was to enable the assembling of relevant material in preparation for the coming GATT renegotiations. (Tariff Board, May 18).

May 31

Canned Pork.- It was stated that the government had accepted the tender of Canada Packers Ltd., dated January 25, 1954, for the sale of 8,837,222 lb. of government owned canned pork. The price was 16.65 cents per lb. f.a.s. eastern Canadian shipping point and the tender was accepted on condition that sales by the buyer were made outside the North American continent. Later the Minister of Trade and Commerce said that the transaction was between private trade and the Russian Government. An area permit was given as meat was not on the strategic list of commodities. (House of Commons Debates, May 21, p. 5240; June 2, p. 5372).

June 18

Hog and Cattle Price Support.- The total amount of pork canned in 1952 during the foot-and-mouth emergency was 98,294,076 lb. This was all sold. Total receipts were \$27,262,757. The loss was \$31,911,076. The amount of beef received was 94,434,988 lb. which was sold for \$10,516,511 at a loss of \$33,408,941. Sales of canned pork in Canada were 60 million lb. About four million lb. were sold in the United States; the remainder was sold in other countries, largely in Europe. This was sold mainly to local firms on the understanding that they shipped it outside the North American continent. Twelve million lb. were sold to Canada Cold Storage at 15 cents per lb., nine million lb. to Canada Packers at 16.65 cents and 13 million lb. to a combination of Canada Cold Storage and Canada Packers at 15½ cents. A quantity of 300,000 lb. was sold to Vianda Ltd. of Switzerland at 16 cents per lb. Twenty-five million lb. were shipped to West Germany and nine million lb. to Czechoslovakia. (House of Commons Debates, p. 6259).

July 15

Sliced Beef Brisket.- The Department of National Health and Welfare advised that a beef product similar in nature to side breakfast bacon, which was being sold in the United States and to a lesser degree in Canada under the name "Beef Brisket Bacon" or some similar name using the word "bacon", was being improperly labelled. The department said that, in view of the definition for bacon, which was the salted, dried or smoked flesh of a hog, especially the side, the use of the term "bacon" to describe the beef product was considered not only improper but also deceptive. Meat packers and processors were advised to have labels made for the sliced beef product which were not in contravention of the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act. (Department of National Health and Welfare, Trade Information Letter).

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- August 11 Pre-Packaged Meats.- It was announced that, from December 1, 1954, all individual packages of meat or meat products prepared in packing establishments and packaged in impervious plastic film containers or wrappers were to bear the warning statement "KEEP REFRIGERATED" or "KEEP UNDER REFRIGERATION". The requirement was introduced because the use of this packaging had given rise to a belief, in many instances, that the products were non-perishable and did not require refrigeration in retail channels and in the home. (Health of Animals Division, Circular 1954 - 61).
- October 13 Canned Meat Imports.- The name of the Federal Republic of Germany was added to the list of countries whose standards of meat inspection were found satisfactory, under the terms of Section 6, Subsection (1) of the regulations under the Meat and Canned Foods Act. As a result imports of meat were to be permitted from that country. Because of the existence there of foot-and-mouth disease imports were to be limited, under Section 182 of the Animal Contagious Diseases Act, to cooked canned meats, cooked canned meat food products, edible tallow and oleo stearine. (Health of Animals Division Circular, 1954-71).
- October 28 Scrapie.- In order to prevent the introduction of scrapie into Canada, imports of sheep from the United Kingdom were banned until further notice, under the Animal Contagious Diseases Act. (Ministerial Order Relating to Scrapie).
- November 18 Livestock Payments.- New regulations were approved for Department of Agriculture expenditures on contributions for livestock improvement and on premiums on pure bred sires. Under the first scheme the federal government was authorized to pay part of the cost of swine progeny competitions and hog carcass competitions and to give financial assistance to proprietors of horse breeding stations. The regulations for premiums on pure bred sires set forth the conditions under which contributions could be made in the different provinces to federal-provincial schemes for supplying pure bred boars and rams. The arrangements varied from province to province but generally they enabled the federal department to pay the provincial department part of the cost. (T.B. 477583, T.B. 477584).
- December 8 Meat and Canned Foods Act.- New regulations governing the inspection of meats under the Meat and Canned Foods Act contained only one small change from the previous regulations, established under P.C. 588 of February 10, 1949. (P.C. 1954-1906).
- December 16 Animal Contagious Diseases Act.- In the new regulations issued under the Animal Contagious Diseases Act authority was given to inspectors to open imported merchandise, except from the United States, Australia and New Zealand, where the goods were suspected of being packed in hay, straw or other raw product of the soil. The procedure had been followed to prevent the entry of illegally

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packed goods and the new section was inserted in the regulations to eliminate any doubt of the authority for such action. Motels and motor courts were added to the section dealing with the inspection of premises from which garbage was collected for feeding to swine and poultry. Other changes in the regulations were of an editorial nature. The previous regulations, established under P.C. 5369 of October 25, 1949, were revoked. (P.C. 1954 - 1968).

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January 24

Meat Products.- Following examination and analysis of the plastic dip Viskote 101 it was decided that no objection would be taken to its use on meat products enclosed in artificial casings provided (i) the coating did not interfere with label markings or render them indistinct or illegible; (ii) artificial casings so treated bore the words "KEEP REFRIGERATED" or similar statement; (iii) the coating was not used on meat products enclosed in a casing which was customarily consumed with the product. The decision was made in collaboration with the Food and Drug Directorate, Department of National Health and Welfare, and applied to all establishments operating under the supervision of the Health of Animals Division. (Health of Animals Division Circular 1955 - 7).

February 1

Lamb Shipments.- The Minister of Agriculture, in a statement on the Canadian lamb market, said that the only government regulation on the import of mutton and lamb was the imposition of a duty and that anyone could ship who could do so over the duty. For this reason there was no occasion for the government to seek or obtain advice from exporters or importers on operations or intentions with respect to lamb shipments. (House of Commons Debates, p. 717).

February 24

Bacon Packaging.- The Department of National Health and Welfare issued a decision that bacon wrappers with red stripes constituted a violation of Section 5(1) of the Food and Drugs Act. This section stated that no person should label, package, treat, process, sell or advertise any food in a manner that was false, misleading or deceptive or likely to create an erroneous impression regarding its character, value, quantity, composition, merit or safety. No date was set for banning the red striped wrappers; packers and vendors had been asked to advise the department how long the present supply would last. After that date action would be taken against those selling bacon so wrapped. (Department of National Health and Welfare; To: Packers and Vendors of Bacon).

April 14

Rabies Outbreak.- A serious outbreak of rabies was declared to exist in the District of Cochrane in Ontario, where the presence of the disease had been confirmed in November, 1954. As a result it was forbidden under the Animal Contagious Diseases Act to move dogs outside the district without the permission of a specified official. (Order Relating to Rabies).

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May 4

New Bacon Hog.- Details were given of a new breed of bacon hog developed at the Department of Agriculture Experimental Station, Lacombe, Alta. It was a white breed with flop ears, containing the blood of the Landrace, Chester White and Berkshire breeds, but not of the Yorkshire. Work on the new breed started as a result of recommendations by a departmental committee in 1946 to study the swine breeding situation in Canada and the department's work on breeding problems. The committee recommended extension of research and the improvement of the Canadian Yorkshire, also the development of a white bacon breed with no Yorkshire blood in its foundation, suitable for crossbreeding with the Yorkshire. The breed was named "Lacombe". (Farm News Press Clip Sheet, May 4, July 6).

May 19

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act.- The regulations respecting the grading and branding of beef, established by P.C. 868 of March 2, 1948, were amended by deleting the words in Section 2, applying to Grade A and Grade B requirements:- "Each carcass in this grade shall have a cold weight of not less than 300 lb.". This minimum weight was introduced as a wartime measure to encourage the marketing of heavier weight carcasses. It was abolished so that carcasses under 300 lb. in weight, which otherwise met grade requirements, should not be down-graded for this reason. (P.C. 1955 - 719).

June 15

Animal Contagious Diseases Act.- The regulations under the act, established by P.C. 1954 - 1968, of December 16, 1954 were amended to revoke sections 16 and 34 and substitute new sections. Under the new section 16 imports of honeybees were prohibited except from the United States. The action was taken to prevent the introduction into Canada of acarine disease. Beeswax imports were banned unless the product was accompanied by a shipper's declaration that the wax had been liquefied. On shipments of honey bees in combless packages the bees' food in the package was not to contain honey. The ban was continued on honey bees in combs and on used hives or used hive equipment. Section 34 was amended to permit the importation of monkeys (used in the manufacture of the Salk vaccine) at Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto as well as at the quarantine stations named for all animals (Victoria, Vancouver, Quebec, St. John, Halifax, North Sydney and Charlottetown). (P.C. 1955 - 863)

June 28

Meat Inspection Act.- The Meat Inspection Bill received Royal Assent. It contained the substance of the meat inspection provisions of the Meat and Canned Foods Act. The provisions of the new legislation did not differ materially from those already in effect. They dealt with sanitary and health matters. The legislation was to come into force when proclaimed by the Governor in Council; when the necessary regulations had been made the corresponding regulations under the Meat and Canned Foods Act would be revoked. (House of Commons Debates, p. 5404; An Act respecting the Inspection of Meat and Meat Products Entering into International and Interprovincial Trade).

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June 30 Bacon Packaging.— After this date action was to be taken against packers and vendors marketing bacon in red striped packages. The decision was made following consideration of information on existing stocks of bacon wrappers and the time needed to prepare new wrappers. (Department of National Health and Welfare. To: Packers and Vendors of Bacon, March 4, April 14).

July 21 Animal Contagious Diseases Act.— Section 183 of the Animal Contagious Diseases Regulations (P.C. 1954 - 1968 of December 16, 1954, as amended), dealing with the certification of imports of animal feeding stuffs such as grains, mill feeds and beet pulp, was amended to include trade commissioners and agricultural secretaries in the list of officials who might certify that the products to be shipped complied with the requirements. These covered the use of new and second hand bags, and the disinfection of cars, trucks and other means of transporting the product to the ship. A new clause provided that peas and beans not intended for use in feeding livestock could be shipped without the precautions stipulated elsewhere in the section if accompanied by a sworn declaration from the importer stating the intended use of the shipment and that it was in new bags. (P.C. 1955 - 1080).

July 26 Food and Drugs Act.— It was announced that a review had been made of labelling requirements for products sold under the designation "mock", such as "Mock Chicken Loaf". Such products contained no chicken and were not to be considered standard meat loaf or meat roll items as defined in Section B. 14.035 of the Food and Drug Regulations. For this reason a list of ingredients was to be displayed on the label, such as meat, meat by-product, cereal, spices, and any other ingredients in descending order by proportions. These products were, however, considered as "prepared meat" or "prepared meat by-products" and as such had to comply with cereal and moisture limitations, as outlined in the Food and Drug Regulations, Section B. 14.030. Producers of "mock chicken" products were permitted to use existing stocks of labels but were to submit revised designs to comply with the new requirements. (Health of Animals Division Circular 1955 - 60).

August 3 Cattle Shipping Fever.— Results were announced of a survey made by Department of Agriculture veterinary officers into the value of anti-serum and bacterin as preventives of cattle shipping fever in movements from western to eastern Canada. The survey showed that anti-serum in commercially practical doses gave little protection. Of 4,000 cattle inoculated 266 or 6.5 per cent were sick with shipping fever on arrival and 35 died. Of 43,200 untreated controls, 177 or 5.4 per cent were sick on arrival and 30 died. As a result of the findings the Department discontinued the distribution of anti-serum for use at public stockyards where cattle were assembled for shipment. More favorable results were obtained from the use of bacterin. Of the 2,100 animals inoculated on the ranch before shipment only 49, or 2.3 per cent, were sick on arrival, with ten dying. Field investigations and trials were to be carried out in the fall using bacterins developed by the Animal Pathology Division. (Farm News Press Clip Sheet).

September 1 Animal Contagious Diseases Act. - Section 181(3) of the Animal Contagious Diseases Regulations (P.C. 1954 - 1968, December 16, 1954 as amended) was amended to substitute the importer for the shipper as the person against whom charges were to be assessed when an inspector caused packages to be opened in which he suspected the merchandise to be packed in hay, straw or other raw product of the soil. The regulation applied only on imports from countries other than the United States, New Zealand and Australia. (P.C. 1955 - 1244).

November 16 Hog Marketing. - Because of changes in the Ontario Hog Producers' Marketing Scheme, made following the amendment of the Ontario Farm Products Marketing Act, the authority extending powers under the Agricultural Products Marketing Act was re-issued. The order in council revoked P.C. 1953 - 988 of July 2, 1953 and granted the Ontario Farm Products Marketing Board, the Ontario Hog Producers' Marketing Board and the Ontario Hog Producers' Co-operative authority to exercise in interprovincial and export trade specified powers over the marketing of hogs produced in the designated area, corresponding with powers which the agencies were granted within the province by provincial legislation. No fundamental difference in principle was involved in the new regulations. (P.C. 1955 - 1713).

December 28 Rabies Control. - It was stated that a meeting had been held in Toronto under the convenership of the Health of Animals Division to co-ordinate the work of all organizations concerned with rabies control in northern Ontario. Because of the difficulties of making effective the quarantine and restrictive orders affecting dogs, a policy of mass vaccination of dogs had been adopted. (Department of Agriculture press release).

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February 3 Antioxidants in Chicken Fat. - The Food and Drug Directorate of the Department of National Health and Welfare advised that antioxidants to combat rancidity would be permitted in chicken fat intended as an ingredient of dehydrated chicken soup mix. The amount was to be reasonable and to be indicated on the label. As the mix was not a standardized food product under the Food and Drug Regulations ingredients had to be listed. The antioxidants which could be used were those listed as Class IV preservatives in the Food and Drug Regulations. (Health of Animals Division Circular 1956-47).

February 7 "Mock Chicken". - New instructions, effective immediately, were issued for products sold under the designation "MOCK CHICKEN". The word "MOCK" was to be included in the descriptive title where the product contained no chicken or chicken only in infinitesimal quantities. Where the product had the words "loaf" or "roll" added to the "mock chicken" designation it was to have a supplementary title such as "meat loaf" or "meat and meat by-product roll". The ingredients could be listed if desired. If the product was described only as "mock chicken" the label was to contain a complete list of ingredients in descending order of proportionate content, or by percentages. Products

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were to be restricted to the cereal and moisture tolerances laid down in the Food and Drugs Act and regulations for prepared meat or meat by-product foods and to contain only the ingredients allowed for meat and meat by-product loaf or roll. Packers were asked to prepare new labels and submit designs to the Veterinary Director General for approval. (Health of Animals Division Circular, 1956-9).

February 13 Scrapie Outbreak.- It was announced that the disease scrapie had been diagnosed in a flock of sheep in central Alberta. This was the sixth time the disease had been diagnosed in Canada since it was first reported in 1939. The last known outbreak was in Ontario in 1954. As in earlier cases orders were issued under the Animal Contagious Diseases Act for the infected flock to be destroyed. (Department of Agriculture Press release).

March 1 Live Stock Shipping Act.- New regulations were issued respecting the shipping of Live Stock from Canada, under the Live Stock Shipping Act. They revoked the regulations established by P.C. 2589 of June 8, 1948. There were no changes in the new regulations except that they incorporated the interim regulations for shipping live stock under tropical conditions. The action gave statutory effect to requirements which had to be met on such shipments. (P.C. 1956-346).

March 12 Rabies Outbreak.- The Minister of Agriculture, in a statement on the rabies outbreak in Ontario, said that the control measures employed consisted of (1) isolation and quarantine of all domestic animals suspected of having the disease and of animals which had been in contact with them; (2) strict control of dogs in the affected areas, including the impounding or destroying of stray animals; and (3) the operation of clinics where necessary, for the free vaccination of dogs and cats. Most of the services in connection with these measures were performed by the federal Department of Agriculture; the tying up of dogs and the disposal of strays had been dealt with adequately by local authorities under municipal dog ordinances. About 51,000 dogs had been vaccinated at clinics in all districts of Northern Ontario, in Renfrew, Victoria, Hastings and Northumberland counties and in an area around Galt and Guelph in Wentworth, Wellington, Waterloo and Brant counties. The number of cases diagnosed in Ontario between April 1, 1955 and March 9, 1956 was 111, 67 of which were in wild life. (House of Commons Debates p.2017).

March 13 Meat Inspection.- The meat inspection system at approved slaughter houses in Scotland was deemed satisfactory for the purposes of Section 6(1) of the Regulations Governing the Inspection of Meats and Horse Meat, under the Meat and Canned Foods Act. The decision meant that duly certified imports of cooked canned meats, cooked canned meat products, edible tallow and oleo stearine would be admitted from these approved slaughter houses. The importation of other meat products was prohibited under Section 185 of the Animal Contagious Diseases Act and Regulations. This section prohibited the

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importation of such products from countries where there was considered a danger of introducing foot and mouth disease or rinderpest. (Health of Animals Division Circular 1956-16).

March 28 Gelatine Imports.- The Department of National Revenue gave three weeks' notice that, under the provisions of Section 6 of the Customs Tariff, edible gelatine was to be classified as a material of a class or kind made in Canada. Edible gelatine for use in making capsules for medicinal use was excluded from the ruling. The effect of the transfer was that edible gelatine imports could be subject to a dump duty if their value was lower than the fair market value or the value for duty as determined under the provisions of the Customs Act. (SOR/56-129).

May 15 Rabies Outbreak.- The rabies control orders, made under the Animal Contagious Diseases Act, were lifted in the North West Territories and Northern Alberta and British Columbia. The orders, made on March 11, 1949 and October 22, 1953 (amended April 12, 1954) forbade the movement of dogs out of the area, except by special permission, and required the tying or effective control of dogs within the area. All dogs had been vaccinated and the remaining infection was in wild life. (Ministerial order).

August 27 Fuel Oil.- It was announced that considerable difficulty had been experienced in obtaining a denaturing agent for inedible grease which complied with all departmental requirements for specific gravity, flash point, initial boiling point, color, odour and taste. It has been found that No. 2 fuel oil complied with most of the requirements and it had therefore been decided to permit its use on a trial basis. (Health of Animals Division).

September 13 Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act.- An amendment to the Regulations respecting the Grading of Mutton and Lamb Carcasses, established by P.C. 4932 of December 3, 1947, adjusted the weight ranges for lamb and mutton classes. The basic quality grades were not changed. The new weight ranges were designed to bring the official grades more closely into line with present commercial pricing methods. (P.C. 1956-1369).

November 23 Marking of Meat Products.- It had been the policy of the Health of Animals Division to allow only one imprint of the Canada Approved legend on any package or container of meat or meat food product prepared in an inspected establishment. Because of the trend towards the marketing of consumer sized packages some manufacturers had been having "repeat" markings printed and had been cutting and wrapping the product before shipping it to the retail trade. The Health of Animals Division decided that it was no longer necessary to cut casings into individual pieces at the plant of origin. Plant managements were asked to submit labels for approval showing the number of times the markings would appear on the individual casing. (Health of Animals Division, Circular 1956-79).

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November 23 Polish Meat Inspection.- The name of Poland was added to the list of countries where the meat inspection service had been found satisfactory to Canada in accordance with Section 6, Subsection(1) of the meat inspection regulations under the Meat and Canned Foods Act. The effect of the decision was to permit the entry into Canada of Polish meats. Imports were however, limited to cooked canned meats, cooked canned meat food products, edible tallow and oleo stearine. The limitation was applied under Section 185 of the Animal Contagious Disease Act which limited sources of imports of other meats and meat products to countries declared free of foot and mouth disease and rinderpest. (Health of Animals Division Circular 1956-80).

December 13 Pure-Bred Sire Loan Regulations.- Regulations were issued, under Section 97 of the Financial Administration Act, dealing with the lending to associations of purebred sires for the purpose of breeding for stock improvement. The new regulations did not represent any departure in policy from the accepted practices. They formalized operations under the clause of the act providing that transfers, leases or loans of Her Majesty's property were not to be made except in accordance with regulations or under the direction of the Governor in Council. The regulations provided that a group of farmers organized for the purpose as an association could obtain the loan of a pure-bred animal from the Department of Agriculture, subject to certain conditions. These specified the way in which the animal was to be kept and defined the responsibility for paying veterinary, transport and other costs in connection with the loan of the animal. The period of an agreement between the Department and an association was limited to six years. (P.C. 1956-1834).

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DAIRY PRODUCTS

January 16 Butter Imports.- The Minister of Agriculture announced that the Agricultural Products Board had been authorized to take up 2½ million lb. of the five million lb. option of butter held with the New Zealand Dairy Products Marketing Commission. The Board had completed purchase of this quantity for delivery in February or early March. (Department of Agriculture press release).

January 31 Butter Sale.- The Agricultural Products Board was authorized to sell butter held by the Board at 66 cents per lb. No. 1 grade delivered in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Quebec and Ontario and 65 cents in British Columbia. (P.C. 627).

February 29 U.S. Defense Production Act.- The Minister of Trade and Commerce denied statements made in a New York Times' article of February 29 that Canada was planning retaliation for the U.S. dairy import restrictions applied under Section 104 of the U.S. Defense Production Act. (House of Commons Debates. p. 19).

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March 1 Butter Stocks.- The Agricultural Products Board was authorized to distribute government-owned stocks of butter, beginning March 3. The price in carlots, delivered to purchaser's place of business, was 66 cents per lb. first grade in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Quebec and Ontario and 65 cents per lb. in British Columbia. (Department of Agriculture press release)

April 4 Cheese Imports.- The New Zealand Dairy Products Marketing Commission and Canadian importers agreed voluntarily to cancel orders for the balance of the New Zealand cheese sold to Canada some time ago. Orders for 1.8 million out of nearly 2.7 million lb. were cancelled. (Department of Trade and Commerce press release).

April 30 Butter Price Support.- The price support program under which the Agricultural Prices Support Board would buy up to ten million lb. of butter at a price of 63 cents per lb. 1st grade basis delivery Toronto, was discontinued. The support price reverted to 58 cents per lb. same basis, as provided for in the previous price support program.

May 20 Cheese Marketing.- The federal government agreed to guarantee an initial advance to Ontario cheese producers, under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act. The advance was the maximum allowed under the Act - 80 per cent of the average price received during the previous three years. It amounted to 24 cents per lb. for first grade large white unwaxed cheese, f.o.b. factory for cheese produced in the period April 1 to December 31, 1952. In addition the government guaranteed a maximum amount of 2 3/8 cents per lb. to cover physical costs of assembling, storing, selling and distributing. The handling of the product remained in the hands of the Ontario Cheese Producers' Marketing Board. (P.C. 3021)

June 18 Canada Dairy Products Act.- Royal Assent was given to the Senate bill to delete section six of the Canada Dairy Products Act. The effect of the amendment was to remove the power given to the Governor in Council under the original act to make regulations prohibiting exports and imports of substitutes for dairy products both in interprovincial and export trade. (House of Commons Debates p. 3413, An act to amend the Canada Dairy Products Act).

July 15 Canada Dairy Products Act.- The act was proclaimed and regulations issued. These contained the following changes in existing requirements or new provisions:- (i) the minimum milk fat standard for ice cream was reduced from 13 per cent for plain ice cream and 11 per cent for ice cream containing fruit, nuts, etc. to ten per cent for all ice cream, (ii) the period of validity for a cheddar cheese grade certificate was to be six months, effective December 1, 1952, (iii) the salt content in First Grade creamery butter, formerly two per cent, could be varied to suit market requirements, (iv) packages for evaporated milk, whole milk powder and dry skimmed milk were standardized, (v) the grading of dry skimmed milk was extended to include packages sold direct to householders, (vi) definitions and standards of composition were prescribed for Swiss and Gouda cheese. (Department of Agriculture press releases, P.C. 3461, SOR/52-304).

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July 31 Cheese Price.— The federal government's Ontario cheese price guarantee scheme was amended to allow the Ontario Government to guarantee six cents per lb. in addition to the federal guarantee. An agreement was signed between the Ontario Government and the Ontario Cheese Marketing Board guaranteeing producers a price of at least 30 cents per lb. for first grade cheese made between July 1 and December 31, 1952. (P.C. 3552).

October 30 Butter Sale.— Government-owned stocks of butter, amounting to approximately 40 million lb., were offered for sale at a wholesale price of 62 cents per lb. 1st grade basis Ontario and Quebec.

October 30 Butter Sale.— The Agricultural Products Board was given authority to sell butter held by it at 62 cents per lb. first grade creamery solids, basis Ontario and Quebec. The previous authority giving the board power to sell butter at 66 cents per lb. (P.C. 627, January 31, 1952) was revoked. (P.C. 4394).

December 10 Cheese Marketing.— The Ontario Cheese Producers' Marketing Board was granted authority under the Agricultural Products Marketing Act to regulate the marketing of cheese outside the province. The order revoked the previous authority (P.C. 3200, June 21, 1951). A slight change in the wording of the cheese marketing scheme made necessary the granting of a new authority. (P.C. 4604).

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February 11 U.S. Import Restrictions.— The Minister of External Affairs tabled in the House of Commons copies of a note presented by the Canadian Embassy in Washington to the U.S. State Department. The note referred to previous communications on the subject of U.S. import restrictions and said that the Canadian Government had re-examined the situation following the announcement on December 31, 1952 of further restrictions, relating to dried milk products. On the basis of this review the Canadian Government again expressed its serious concern at the infringement of international agreements to which both governments were parties. The Government of Canada wished to call attention not only to the effects of the measures on trade but also on the broad commercial interests of the two governments. The Canadian Government considered such departures from the accepted principles of commercial policy by the leading trading nation could hardly fail to weaken the force of those principles and to damage seriously the development of world trade on a constructive basis. The note pointed also to the possible undesirable effects on the trade policies of overseas deficit countries and urged the removal as soon as possible of Section 104 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended. (House of Commons Debates pp. 1827 and 1860).

February 17 U.S. Import Restrictions.— The Prime Minister gave a comprehensive history of United States' and Canadian action on U.S. dairy import restrictions, imposed under Section 104 of the

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Defense Production Act. He said that the U.S. administration realized that these restrictions were contrary to international obligations undertaken by their country and that it was still making efforts to get Congress to repeal the legislation. (House of Commons Debates, pp. 1997-8).

February 19 Dry Skimmed Milk Price Support.- The Agricultural Prices Support Board was given authority to purchase ten million lb. of dry skimmed milk, not more than three million lb. of which could be the roller process product. The prescribed prices were eight cents per lb. f.a.s. Montreal for 1st grade roller process dry skimmed milk and 11.5 cents for the spray process, with appropriate transportation differentials for purchases in other centers. (P.C. 1953 - 252, P.C. 1953 - 253).

February 26 Milk Test Act.- Regulations were issued under the Milk Test Act, formerly Part III of the Dairy Industry Act. They referred to the verification of glassware for milk testing and were a revision of the regulations formerly in effect under the Dairy Industry Act. The Dairy Industry Regulations (P.C. 5235, October 14, 1949) and the Regulations governing the Inspection of Condensed, Evaporated and Dried Milk (P.C. 5652, December 15, 1948) were revoked. These regulations, which were made under the Dairy Industry Act and the Meat and Canned Foods Act respectively, were consolidated, except for sections concerning the testing of milk, in the regulations issued on July 15, 1952, under the Canada Dairy Products Act. (P.C. 1953 - 264).

March 26 Butter Price Support.- The butter price support program was extended for two years, to provide a support price from May 1, 1953 to April 30, 1955 for 1st grade creamery butter produced in Canada of 58 cents per lb. basis delivery Halifax, St. John, Montréal and Toronto and 57 cents per lb. basis delivery Vancouver. (P.C. 1953 - 470, House of Commons Debates, March 30, p. 3402).

April 16 Margarine Sales Tax.- The Senate Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce reported out the Excise Tax Bill with amendments, one of which would have exempted margarine from the ten per cent sales tax. The proposal was rejected by the Senate. (Senate official Report of Debates, April 16, pp. 409-10, April 22, p. 432 et seq.).

May 13 Cheese Marketing.- Authority was granted to the Minister of Agriculture, under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, to enter into an agreement with the Ontario Cheese Producers' Association for the marketing of cheddar cheese produced in Ontario in 1953. The agreement was to guarantee an initial advance of approximately 80 per cent of the average selling price in the last three years (24 cents per lb. for first grade cheddar plus a handling charge). (P.C. 1953 - 745).

May 26 Cheese Price Support.- The Agricultural Prices Support Board was given authority to offer to purchase Canadian cheddar cheese produced in Ontario in 1952 and held by the Ontario Cheese Producers' Association Ltd. (about 5½ million lb.). The price prescribed was 30 cents per lb. f.o.b. warehouse for first grade with appropriate differentials for other grades. (P.C. 1953 - 855).

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June 1 Cheese Price Support.-- The Agricultural Prices Support Board was given authority to offer to purchase first grade Canadian cheddar cheese produced from April to September 1953 inclusive, at a price of 30 cents per lb. f.o.b. warehouse basis delivery October 31, 1953. All purchases were to be subject to terms and conditions specified by the board. (P.C. 1953 - 889).

June 11 Butter Testing.-- Authority was granted to expend a sum not exceeding \$10,000 to defray the cost of butter samples and other expenses related to a butter testing project to be conducted by the federal government in co-operation with some of the provinces. The purpose of the undertaking was to determine whether or not the washing out of the protein from butter affected its keeping quality. The provinces agreed to supply sample boxes and prepay samples to a grading center for examination by Science Service and Dairy Produce Graders. The expenditure was to be chargeable to Vote 36, Marketing of Agricultural Products, Main Estimates, 1953-54 (T.B. 452401).

June 30 U.S. Import Restrictions.-- The Canadian Ambassador in Washington handed to the U.S. State Department a note protesting the continuation of U.S. restrictions on the importation of Canadian dairy products. It said that the measures being introduced would involve a continuation and, in some respects, an intensification of the restrictions applied under Section 104 of the Defense Production Act. It expressed the concern of the Canadian Government over a further impairment by the United States' Government of the principles upon which trade between the two countries had been built. Reference was made to the Presidential Proclamation of June 9, which stated that these new controls were less arbitrary and more in conformity with United States' trade and economic policy than their predecessors. The Canadian Government did not regard the new import restrictions as any more in accordance with the Trade Agreement between Canada and the United States than the former ones. They were proclaimed without advance consultation under legislation which was permissive rather than mandatory and which had been amended since the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade came into force. The Note expressed apprehension at the spread of agricultural protectionism and the threat of dumping of agricultural products into channels of world trade which was likely to accompany it. (Department of External Affairs press release, July 1).

October 21 U.K. Cheese Purchase.-- The Ontario Cheese Producers' Marketing Board negotiated a sale to the United Kingdom Ministry of Food of ten million lb. of cheddar cheese. The price to be paid by the United Kingdom was 25½ cents per lb. f.a.s. for 1st grade cheese. The value in sterling was about £1,000,000 (\$2.75 million). (Ministry of Food press release).

November 19 Evaporated Milk Export.-- It was announced that \$50,000 worth of evaporated milk was being loaded at Quebec City as part of the first shipment under the \$500,000 relief program authorized by the Canadian Government on September 9 for the

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victims of the disastrous earthquakes in the Greek Ionian Islands last August. (Department of External Affairs press release).

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January 28 Food and Drug Regulations.- The cheese section of the Food and Drug Regulations was revised in order that descriptions of cheese might be more in accord with present manufacturing practices and to clarify requirements for different kinds and varieties. The most important change was in the definition of skim milk cheese. This name would apply to cheese, except cottage cheese, containing on the dry basis not more than 15 per cent milk fat. Formerly it was defined as cheese containing on the dry basis less than 48 per cent milk fat and made wholly or partly from skim milk or milk from which some fat had been removed. (P.C. 1954 - 136).

March 9 Cheese Imports.- A Made in Canada ruling gave three weeks' notice of the transfer of all cheese which was formerly ruled as a class or kind not made in Canada to the category of a class or kind made in Canada. This made it possible under section six of the Customs Tariff to impose a dump duty on any kind of cheese where the selling price was less than the fair market value or value for duty as determined under the provisions of the Customs Act. The ruling affected certain special cheeses including Swiss. (SOR/54- 77).

April 1 Cheese Marketing.- The Ontario Cheese Producers' Marketing Board was granted a further extension of powers, in interprovincial and export trade, with respect to licensing. The order, made under the Agricultural Products Marketing Act, revoked P.C. 4604 of December 10, 1952. (P.C. 1954-470).

May 3 Butter Price.- The Agricultural Prices Support Board, in order to continue selling its stocks of 1953 butter, reduced the selling price to 55½ cents per lb. in solids in carlots, in Ontario, Quebec, the Maritimes and British Columbia. The support price of butter remained at 58 cents per lb., First Grade creamery butter basis Montreal. (House of Commons Debates, May 5, p. 4423).

May 6 Cheese Marketing.- The Minister of Agriculture was given authority, under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, to enter into an agreement with the Ontario Cheese Producers' Marketing Association in connection with the marketing of Ontario cheddar cheese produced in 1954. The agreement was similar to those entered into in previous years and provided for a guaranteed initial advance of 80 per cent of the average selling price in the last three years. For 1st grade cheddar cheese this amounted to 24 cents per lb. f.o.b. cheese factory, plus an allowance for handling charges. (P.C. 1954-694).

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June 14 Butter Price. - The Agricultural Prices Support Board withdrew its offer to sell butter to the trade at 55½ cents per lb.

November 18 Canada Dairy Products Act. - New regulations under the act were substituted for those established under P.C. 3461 of July 15, 1952. Minor changes were made. The cheese sections were altered to bring them in line with those in the Food and Drugs Act. (P.C. 1954 - 1719).

December 16 Cheese and Cheese Factory Improvement Act. - There was no change in the regulations under the act. The previous regulations, established under P.C. 5236, October 14, 1949, were revoked. (P.C. 1954 - 1969).

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January 4 Cheese Marketing. - The Ontario cheese marketing agreement, entered into in 1954 (P.C. 1954 & 694, May 6) was extended to cover cheddar cheese produced in Ontario during January - April, 1955. The action was taken to assist in the orderly marketing of domestic cheese while New Zealand cheese, about 1,000 tons of which arrived in Canada during January, was being consumed. (P.C. 1955 - 30).

January 10 Cheese Imports. - Replying to a question about the importation of New Zealand cheese, the Minister of Trade and Commerce said there was no prohibition on such imports and technically anyone could ship cheese who could do so over the duty. A verbal agreement was made with New Zealand when Canada was having difficulty exporting to the British market. Circumstances had changed and New Zealand had been pressing to be relieved of that verbal agreement. The present shipment of cheese was made in the ordinary course of business; it was a mistake to say the government allowed it. (House of Commons Debates, p. 20).

January 27 Butter Marketing. - The Minister of Agriculture said that Canada had over 20 million lb. more butter than was considered necessary, due to good grass conditions the previous summer. The Agricultural Prices Support Board was therefore putting into operation a scheme to offer this butter to institutions at about 21 cents per lb. below the price the institution was then paying for the same grade of butter. It was to be offered to all Canadian institutions on the list published by the Department of National Health and Welfare for the purposes of the Excise Act and the Excise Tax Act. There were over 1,500 such establishments, including hospitals, orphanages and similar institutions. It was expected that institutions would secure their butter through trade channels and be reimbursed by the Agricultural Prices Support Board. The operation was not intended to be permanent. (House of Commons Debates, January 27, pp. 575-6; January 28, pp. 621-3).

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March 8 Cheese and Cheese Factory Improvement Act.- The regulations under the act were amended to provide that, effective July 1, 1955, cheddar cheese, to be eligible for premium payments, was not to contain more than a slight trace of extraneous matter. The additional requirement was made, in an effort to improve the quality of cheddar cheese, as a result of experiments which the Department of Agriculture had been making on sediment in cheddar cheese. The new regulations also made administrative changes to simplify the operation of the premium payments scheme. (P.C. 1955 - 374).

March 18 Butter Price Support.- The Minister of Agriculture announced that the existing butter price support arrangements, which were to have expired on April 30, 1955, were being extended until April 30, 1956. The Agricultural Prices Support Board would continue to offer to purchase butter at 58 cents per lb. basis delivery Halifax, St. John, Montreal and Toronto and 57 cents per lb. basis delivery Vancouver. (House of Commons Debates, pp.2149-50; P.C. 1955-404).

May 2 Butter Prices.- The Agricultural Prices Support Board reduced its selling price for butter to 56 cents per lb. in order to effect a rotation of stocks.

May 19 Cheese Marketing.- The Minister of Agriculture was granted authority, under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, to enter into an agreement with the Ontario Cheese Producers' Association Ltd. for the marketing of first grade cheddar cheese produced in Ontario in 1955 and delivered on or after May 1, 1955. The federal government agreed to guarantee an initial payment of 22½ cents per lb. f.o.b. factory plus a maximum allowance for handling and other charges. The initial payment was 80 per cent of the average selling price in the past three years. (P.C. 1955 - 752).

June 2 Cheese Marketing.- The Ontario Cheese Producers' Association was authorized, under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, to make an additional payment on first grade Ontario cheddar cheese delivered on or after May 1, 1955. The payment not to exceed six cents per lb., was to be guaranteed by the Ontario government. (P.C. 1955 - 792).

June 29 Butter Export.- The Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of Agriculture said no export sales of butter had been made directly by the Agricultural Prices Support Board. One sale of approximately 300,000 lb. of unsalted butter destined for Europe had been made to a private exporter on the understanding that an equivalent quantity of butter from price support storage stocks would be delivered to the exporter at the equivalent of the European price at the time of sale with allowances for point of delivery, salt content, and other factors. The exact price would be settled after the export was completed. There were no other definite proposals under consideration for the exportation of butter. Later the Prime Minister said there was no intention anywhere of subsidizing the delivery of butter by communist governments to their own people, but a desire to maintain a stable condition

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in the marketing of dairy products in Canada. Institutions had been supplied with all the butter they were willing to take at a lower price and there was still something over and above the normal amounts the Department of Agriculture felt were necessary to carry through to another season. It was felt it would be preferable to have somebody eat the butter rather than have it spoil. An arrangement with friendly countries would be looked upon by New Zealand, for instance, as rather an unfriendly act, and possibly as spoiling a part of their market for their product. (House of Commons Debates, pp.5424, 5426-7)

July 27 Butter Prices.- The Agricultural Prices Support Board began to offer butter at 58 cents per lb.

November 25 Butter Sale.- The Agricultural Prices Support Board had negotiated a contract with a Dutch firm for the sale of up to 3,300 metric tons (7.3 million lb.) of government-held 1954 make butter. The butter was destined for East Germany. The sale price was 37 cents per lb. 1st Grade f.o.b. Montreal.

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January 26 Margarine.- The Minister of National Defence said the the tri-service ration scale provided a two ounce ration of butter per man per day and did not provide for the use of margarine at all. This applied only to food supplies purchased with public funds; where non-public funds were used, as in canteens, purchases were not subject to service regulations or control and could be used as the owner of the funds desired. (House of Commons Debates, p. 561).

February 10 Butter Policy.- During his speech on the Agricultural Estimates the Minister of Agriculture dealt with the butter situation. He pointed out that there has been no great change, up or down, in butter production in the last 20 years. The maximum variation was about 75 million pounds, due to changes in grass or in price relative to that of other dairy products. Consumption per head had dropped from about 28 lb. a year when margarine was introduced in 1949 to just over 21 lb. The reduction came in the first year after the introduction of margarine. Because of the increase in population the total amount of butter now being consumed was about the same as when margarine came on the market. It was necessary to have in store on January 1 at least 78 million lb. of butter in order to be sure of holding butter at a stabilized price of 58 cents to the producer. With 78 million lb. of butter always on hand it would be fairly certain that it was not going to be necessary to import butter. On January 1, 1956, the Agricultural Prices Support Board was carrying 81 million lb. of butter and the trade 19 million lb. The government had therefore decided it could reduce its holdings by ten to 20 million lb. This year would be the most costly for price support because the board was disposing of the accumulations of five years. Butter exports had been; June and July 1955, 314,832 lb. to Europe; December 1955, 895,639 lb. to Czechoslovakia; November and December 1955,

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6,024,760 lb. to East Germany; January 1956, 1,984,304 lb. to East Germany, total, 9,219,535 lb. Institutional sales to January 27, 1956 were 6,179,660 lb. The value of discounts was \$1,298,000 and might reach \$1,500,000 for the full year. The institutions were using about the same proportion of butter and margarine as they had done before the reduction in price. The government had not yet decided whether it should continue for another year to continue this form of assistance. (House of Commons Debates, p.1053 et seq.).

March 22 Butter Price Support.- The Agricultural Prices Support Board was authorized to purchase First Grade butter between May 1, 1956 and April 30, 1958, at 58 cents per lb. basis delivery Halifax, St. John, Montreal and Toronto and 57 cents per lb. basis delivery Vancouver. (House of Commons Debates, p. 2485; P.C. 1956-488).

May 1 Butter Price.- The Agricultural Prices Support Board began to offer 1955 butter to the trade at 56 cents per lb., in order to effect a rotation of stocks. In describing the plan the Minister of Agriculture said that this year there was a definite arrangement by the trade that they would take 25 million lb.; about one-third by June 15, probably another one-third by July 15 and the remainder by August 15. The cost to the board of carrying butter under this plan would not be as great as in the plans followed in previous years. (House of Commons Debates, June 20, p.5207; June 27, p.5433-5).

May 11 School Milk Programs.- During the debate on the agricultural estimates the Minister of Agriculture replied to a suggestion that the federal government introduce a school milk program. He said it was a matter for the provinces; schools were run by the provinces, milk boards were run by the provinces and the distribution of milk was within provincial jurisdiction. The federal government had made an investigation of the matter and had thought it might assist by putting milk vending machines into the schools, but as yet no province had taken up the matter. (House of Commons Debates, p.3819).

June 5 Butter Sales.- The Parliamentary Assistant for the Minister of Agriculture, said that reports from a 75 per cent sample of institutions indicated an increase of nine per cent in consumption of butter, as a result of the policy of paying a rebate of 21 cents per lb. on the price of butter used. The policy was being continued. (House of Commons Debates, p.4776).

July 12 Canada Dairy Products Act.- The Canada Dairy Products Regulations, made by P.C. 1954-1719 of November 18, 1954, were amended to permit the use of dry skim milk in the production of cultures for use in cheese making. The amendment also permitted a number of small packages of ice cream or sherbert (five fluid ounces each or less) to be sold in a larger unit or package than

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was permitted under the previous regulations. (P.C. 1956-1042).

July 20 Cheese Marketing.- The Minister of Agriculture was granted authority, under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, to enter into an agreement with the Ontario Cheese Producers' Co-operative Ltd. for the marketing of first grade cheddar cheese produced in Ontario in 1956 and delivered to the co-operative on or after May 1, 1956. The federal government guaranteed an initial payment of 22½ cents per lb. f.o.b. factory, plus a maximum allowance for handling and other charges. (P.C. 1956-1126).

August 2 Canada Dairy Products Act.- The Canada Dairy Products Regulations, made under P.C. 1954-1719 of November 18, 1954, as amended, were further amended to extend from four to eight weeks the life of a regraded butter certificate. (P.C. 1956-1173).

September 6 Cheese Marketing.- The Ontario Cheese Producers' Co-operative Ltd. was authorized to make a payment, subsequent to the initial payment, on first grade Ontario cheddar cheese delivered to it after May 1, 1956, to be marketed under the terms of the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act. The payment, not to exceed 10½ cents per lb., was to be guaranteed by the Province of Ontario. The provincial government set a ceiling of \$750,000 on its guarantee to the banks. This sum was expected, on the basis of cheese production estimates, to be sufficient to cover the amount of the payment. The further payment was not to increase the liability of the federal Minister of Agriculture under the terms of the agreement to guarantee 22½ cents per lb. for first grade cheddar cheese, f.o.b. factory. (P.C. 1956-1363).

September 6 Food and Drugs Act.- Among the amendments to the Food and Drug Regulations were changes in the nomenclature for a number of milk products. The amended regulations provided for the optional inclusion of acid-reducing salts in chocolate drink and ice cream mix and of not more than two per cent bacterial culture (which was defined in a new section) in cheddar cheese. Minimum fat content on a dry basis was specified for several additional types of cheese. (P.C. 1956-1347).

November 22 Cheese Marketing.- The Ontario Cheese Producers' Co-operative Ltd. was authorized to raise from 10½ to 11 cents per lb. its payment on first grade Ontario cheddar cheese produced after May 1, 1956. The payment was made under a maximum Ontario Government guarantee to the banks of \$750,000 and was in addition to the federal guarantee of an initial payment of 22½ cents per lb. f.o.b. factory. (P.C. 1956-1753)

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September 22 Egg Price Support.-- The Agricultural Prices Support Board arranged to purchase 21,915 cases of oil processed, Grade A medium eggs which had been stored by the trade to the Agricultural Prices Support Board's specifications in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. (Departmental Highlights, week ended November 1).

October 15 Egg Price Support.-- All stocks of Grade A medium eggs were sold, mostly to export markets other than the United States. (Departmental Highlights, week ended November 1).

October 17 Egg Price Support.-- The Agricultural Prices Support Board offered to purchase about 20,000 cases of oil processed Grade A large eggs. Only about 11,000 were actually purchased. These stocks of eggs were moved from heavily supplied western centers to eastern markets where eggs were in short supply. Sales were made almost entirely on the basis of price support levels. (Departmental Highlights, week ended November 1).

October 23 Turkey Marketing.-- The Minister of Agriculture was given power, under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, to enter into an agreement with the Societe Co-operative Avicole Regionale de St. Damase, P.Q., guaranteeing an initial payment on turkeys produced in the province of Quebec during 1952 and processed and sold in the form of dressed or eviscerated turkey. Under the agreement the guaranteed initial payments were to be 35 to 40 per cent of the average producer price during the past three years. (P.C. 4303).

November 28 Hatchery Regulations.-- New regulations were issued under the Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act respecting the Improvement of Poultry and the Production and Sale of Chicks (Hatchery Regulations). The previous regulations were revoked. Important changes were (i) the alteration of the name "approved" hatcheries to "registered" hatcheries, (ii) the establishment of Canadian Hatching Egg standards and Canadian Chick standards, (iii) a section to cover "brooding" of chicks and (iv) a change in the Flock Approval Policy to allow the sale of three way cross chicks in provinces which are prepared to accept them. (P.C. 4536).

December 17 Egg Price Support.-- An order in council was passed giving the Agricultural Prices Support Board authority to purchase, during an appropriate period in 1953, such grades of eggs in such form as the board might specify, at a price equivalent to 38 cents per dozen for Grade A Large eggs plus an allowance not to exceed five cents per dozen to cover storage charges. (P.C. 4652).

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October 28 Turkey Marketing.- The Minister of Agriculture was granted authority under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, to enter into an agreement with each of two co-operatives in connection with the marketing of turkeys. The organizations were La Cooperative de Dorchester of the Town of Saint-Anselme and Societe Cooperative Avicole Regionale of the Town of Saint-Damase, both in the Province of Quebec. The agreements applied to turkeys produced in the province in 1953 and delivered to the co-operatives between October 5 and December 31, 1953 to be processed and sold in the form of dressed turkey. (P.C. 1953 - 1637, 1953 - 1638).

December 10 Egg Price Support.- The Agricultural Prices Support Board was authorized to offer to purchase, during an appropriate period in 1954, such grades of eggs in such form as the board might specify at a price equivalent to 38 cents per dozen for Grade A Large eggs, plus a maximum allowance of five cents per dozen to cover storage charges. (P.C. 1953 - 1924).

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June 2 Tariff on Turkeys.- The Minister of Finance made a statement on the tariff on turkeys, a question raised by British Columbia turkey producers who asked that the tariff be increased against United States' imports. The Minister said that during the last Christmas season, when imports of dressed turkeys from the United States were heavy, the 12½ per cent MFN tariff resulted in a duty of about 6½ cents per lb. The corresponding United States' duty was ten cents per lb. on dressed turkeys and two cents per lb. on live turkeys. The Canadian tariff on live turkeys was approximately five cents per lb.; more than twice the corresponding United States' tariff. To meet the request of turkey breeders to withdraw the concession under tariff item 9, by which the rate was lowered from 17½ per cent (reduced to 15 per cent under the 1938 Canada-U.S. trade agreement) to 12½ per cent under GATT, might result in a demand by United States' turkey producers for an increase in their tariff on live turkeys. The representations received would be considered thoroughly when all tariff concessions were studied before the review session of GATT. (House of Commons Debates, p.5369).

July 28 Egg Marking Regulations.- The regulations under the Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act for the grading, packing and marking of eggs were amended to make changes in the clauses dealing with the markings on cartons to contain one dozen eggs. For cartons which could be split in halves the amendment permitted printing of the grade name on top for one half section and on the side for the other half. This was to allow some space on top of the cartons for trade names. The side marking would show to advantage when the cartons were stacked for display. Under the new regulations grade markings on cartons for export were made optional, instead of obligatory. The Canadian Standard grade name was still to appear on the case in which

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the cartons were packed. (P.C. 1954-1137).

November 9 Turkey Marketing. - The Minister of Agriculture was granted authority, under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, to enter into an agreement with Societe Cooperative Avicole Regionale of the Town of Saint-Damase, P.Q., in connection with the marketing of turkeys produced in the province of Quebec in 1954 and processed and sold in the form of dressed turkey. (P.C. 1954 - 1690).

December 8 Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act. - The regulations under this act respecting the packing, grading and marking of canned poultry, authorized by P.C. 589 of February 8, 1949, were revoked. They had served their purpose in improving the pack of the canned product but were limited in their sphere of jurisdiction to the few canners now operating under them. Regulations under the Food and Drugs Act were more comprehensive in their jurisdiction and contained the same minimum specifications. (P.C. 1954 - 1905).

December 16 Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act. - Regulations under the act respecting the grading, packing and marking of eggs, were unchanged. P.C. 5294 of October 18, 1949 was revoked. (P.C. 1954 - 1970).

December 22 Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act. - There was no change in the new regulations respecting the grading and marking of dressed and eviscerated poultry. The regulations established under P.C. 4238 of October 21, 1947, were revoked. (P.C. 1954 - 2022).

December 23 Egg Price Support. - The Minister of Agriculture announced that price support for eggs would be continued in 1955. He pointed out that during 1954 the sale and distribution of eggs stored to the specifications of the Agricultural Prices Support Board had not been entirely satisfactory. Some handlers had disposed of all or most of their storage holdings and others had disposed of little or none. The Agricultural Prices Support Board therefore reserved the right to take appropriate action to ensure a wide and active distribution of eggs held under the price support program. (Department of Agriculture press release).

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February 9 Egg Price Support. - The Agricultural Prices Support Board was authorized to purchase at an appropriate period in 1955 eggs stored to its specifications, at a price of 38 cents per dozen for Grade A Large eggs plus an allowance not to exceed five cents per dozen for storage charges. (P.C. 1955 - 161).

February 18 Poultry Duties. - Asked if any ministers had received delegations from turkey and poultry producers complaining of recent importations of dressed turkey and poultry products the Minister of Finance said he had seen three delegations during the fall and

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winter months. They had made representations with respect to equalizing tariffs between Canada and the United States. (House of Commons Debates, p.1279).

June 14 U.S. Turkey Tariff.- A list of concessions exchanged in the tariff negotiations at Geneva was tabled by the Minister of Trade and Commerce. It included concessions by Japan to Canada and by Canada to Japan and concessions by the United States to Canada and Canada to the United States. The item of principal interest to Canadian farmers was the reduction by the United States of the duty on eviscerated turkeys from ten cents per lb. to 12½ per cent ad valorem but not less than five cents per lb. or more than ten cents. The concession was to come into effect after the Japanese accession to GATT. It came into effect on September 10, 1955. (House of Commons Debates, p.4808-9).

October 19 Turkey Marketing.- The Minister of Agriculture was granted authority, under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, to enter into an agreement with La Societe Cooperative Avicole Regionale of the Town of Saint-Damase, P.Q., in connection with the marketing of turkeys produced in the province in 1955 to be processed and sold in the form of dressed turkey. (P.C. 1955 - 1582).

November 9 Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act.- The regulations under the act respecting the Improvement of Poultry and Sale of Chicks (P.C. 4536, November 28, 1952) were amended to allow hatchery operators to advertise their own distinctive brand names of chicks within the requirements of the present regulations without having to disclose the breeding of such chicks. The change was made effective by revoking paragraph (m) of section 20 of the regulations. The change was designed to encourage hatchery operators to use Canadian breeding stock developed as a result of the Department's breeding policy. (P.C. 1955 - 1665).

December 29 Egg Prices.- The Agricultural Prices Support Board was authorized, effective January 1, 1956, to offer to purchase during an appropriate period in 1956 Canadian shell eggs and egg products in such form as the board might specify. The price prescribed was 38 cents per dozen for Grade A large eggs at storage points with appropriate differentials for other grades of eggs and egg products plus an allowance for storage charges not to exceed five cents a dozen. (P.C. 1955 - 1901).

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January 25 Animal Contagious Diseases Act.- The regulations under the Animal Contagious Diseases Act (P.C. 1954-1968 of December 16, 1954 as amended) were amended to require that poultry and hatching eggs imported from the United States must be certified free from pullorum disease and ornithosis, in addition to other diseases named. The sections amended were numbers 72 and 187. The order also

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provided that certificates could be issued by accredited veterinarians as well as by federal and state veterinarians. The requirement that poultry and hatching eggs were to be certified free of pullorum disease had been enforced by the Customs Division. The requirement concerning ornithosis, a disease transmissible to man, was new. (P.C. 1956-119).

June 12 Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act.- Part III of the act, dealing with poultry production, was amended to provide that all references to chicks would apply also to hatching eggs. Section 43(b) was amended to enable provision to be made for the voluntary use of official designations to identify poultry stock produced under the record of performance policy of the Department of Agriculture. Sections 48 and 52(g), dealing with the submission to the Department of Agriculture for approval of advertising material, were repealed. The Act was to come into force by proclamation. (House of Commons Debates, p. 4964; An Act to amend the Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act).

June 29 Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act.- The regulations concerning Dressed and Eviscerated Poultry were amended to include box specifications for corrugated and fibre-board boxes for packing eviscerated poultry. (Ministerial Order).

October 18 Turkey Marketing.- The Minister of Agriculture was granted authority, under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, to enter into an agreement with Societe Cooperative Avicole Regionale of the Town of Saint-Damase, Quebec, in connection with the marketing of turkeys produced in the province in 1956 to be processed and sold in the form of dressed turkey. (P.C. 1956-1572).

December 13 Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act.- The Dressed and Eviscerated Poultry Regulations, made under the act by P.C. 1954-2022 of December 22, 1956, were amended to take account of developments in poultry processing and merchandising methods. As a result of the changes it was no longer necessary to mark individually poultry intended for further processing, as for soup manufacture. The requirement that each box contain a specified number of birds was revoked. It was specified that in squat pack and breast pack the birds were to be placed in a single layer with breast visible for easy inspection. Provision was made also in the new regulations for ice packed poultry. A requirement was added that fibre-board boxes were to be new and that all other containers were to be new or as new. Shipments from Canada of 2,000 lb. or less in weight were excluded from the requirement for inspection at the point of shipment. The import packing requirements were amended so that they were uniform with the general requirements. (P.C. 1956-1833).

December 13 Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act.- The Regulations Respecting the Grading, Packing and Marking of Eggs, made under the act by P.C. 1954-1970 of December 16, 1954,

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were amended to permit the use of paperboard cases or boxes for the shipment of eggs out of Canada. (P.C. 1956-1832).

December 13 Egg Price Support.- The Agricultural Prices Support Board was authorized to provide price support for eggs in 1957. The support took the form of an offer to purchase eggs during an appropriate period in 1957, at a price equivalent to 38 cents a dozen for Grade A Large eggs, with appropriate price differentials for other grades of eggs and egg products, plus a maximum allowance of five cents a dozen for storage charges. (P.C. 1956-1864).

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FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

January 4 Potato Marketing.- The authority granted the New Brunswick Potato Marketing Board under P.C. 5158, October 25, 1950, was revoked and replaced by a new authority under the Agricultural Products Marketing Act, to regulate the marketing of potatoes produced in New Brunswick in interprovincial and export trade. (P.C. 20).

January 14 Potato Marketing.- The authority granted the South-western Ontario New Potato Growers' Marketing Board under P.C. 3157, June 27, 1950, was revoked. The board had been given power to regulate the marketing of potatoes in interprovincial and export trade. (P.C. 223).

April 15 Potato Imports.- The import regulations under the Fruit, Vegetables and Honey Act were relaxed to permit the entry of U.S. No. 1 Size B long white new potatoes from California and Arizona - i.e. potatoes with a 1½ inch minimum diameter instead of a 1 7/8 inch minimum. The relaxation was terminated on June 11, 1952.

June 24 Dutch Strawberries.- The Minister of Agriculture said that the delivered duty paid cost of SO₂ strawberries at Montreal was 12 1/4 cents per lb. for one variety and 13½ cents for another. The price of frozen strawberries in 30 lb. tins was 14 cents per lb. f.o.b. Rotterdam or approximately 17½ cents delivered duty paid at Montreal. The SO₂ product could be used only for second grade or "pectin" jam. Fresh or frozen berries were required for "pure" jam or for canning. No orders had been placed for Dutch strawberries by Montreal or Quebec jam makers but as there were prospects for an abundant crop processors were buying local supplies at ten cents per lb. with some purchases as low as eight cents. In Ontario the provincial marketing board had set a minimum processors' buying price at 15 cents per lb. as against 18½ cents per lb. last year. Most purchases were at 17 to 18 cents per lb. Various small orders had been placed for SO₂ strawberries from Holland. In British Columbia canners and jam makers were buying local strawberries freely at 12 cents per lb. Two large manufacturers had said that no orders had been placed for Dutch strawberries

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and they doubted whether any would be placed because of a good local supply. (House of Commons Debates p. 3611).

August 27 Apple Marketing.- Authority was given for the federal government to enter into an agreement, under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, with the Co-operative Monteregienne of the Town of Rougemont, Quebec, in connection with the marketing of apples produced in Quebec in 1952 and processed and sold in the form of apple juice, sauce, pulp or jelly. (P.C. 3913).

October 17 Filbert Nuts.- A ruling was made under section six of the Customs Tariff, giving three weeks' notice of the transfer of filbert nuts in the shell from the category of "a class or kind not produced in Canada" to "a class or kind produced in Canada". (SOR/52-465).

December 17 Potato Marketing.- The Potato Marketing Board of Prince Edward Island was given new powers under the Agricultural Products Marketing Act to regulate the marketing of P.E.I. potatoes in interprovincial and export trade. The new order was necessary because certain powers pertaining to licensing and other financial matters were not extended under the original order. It revoked P.C. 5159 of October 25, 1950. (P.C. 4648).

December 17 Potato Marketing.- The Potato Marketing Board of New Brunswick was given new powers under the Agricultural Products Marketing Act to regulate the marketing of New Brunswick potatoes in interprovincial and export trade. The new order was necessary because certain powers pertaining to licensing were not extended under the original order. It revoked P.C. 20 of January 4, 1952. (P.C. 4647).

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January 30 Canned Fruit Salad.- The Department of National Revenue ruled that prepared fruits known as "Fruits for Salad" and "Fruit Cocktail" with peaches predominating, in airtight containers, were to be classified for Customs Tariff purposes under paragraph (a) of tariff item 106, with a duty of two cents per lb. British Preferential, 2½ cents Most-Favoured-Nation and five cents General. By this ruling the specified products would be classed as peaches, with duties as set out above, instead of as fruits, n.o.p., paragraph 106(d), with tariffs of one cent per lb. B.P., one cent M.F.N. and five cents General.

May 26 Meat and Canned Foods Act.- The Processed Fruit and Vegetable Regulations under this act were amended to provide for volume designations for canned fruits and vegetables eliminating the words "Canada" and "Size". A declaration formerly reading "Canada 20 Fluid Ozs. Size" would read "20 Fluid Ozs." under the new requirements.

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The words were still to be placed in a circle of the same size as specified in the earlier regulations. For frozen fruits and vegetables the new declaration was to be in the form "____ ozs. net weight". The amended regulations removed all restrictions on private moulds or shapes of glass containers for fruit and vegetable products but made no change in the volume content requirements. The use of SO₂ pulp in pure strawberry and pure raspberry jam was forbidden. Minimum percentages of insoluble solids were prescribed for strawberry and raspberry jam, both pure and with pectin. Citrus fruit was deleted from the list of fruit products which might not be contained in pectin jams with a named fruit. (P.C. 1953 - 818).

July 6 Fruit Marketing.- The federal government was given authority, under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, to enter into agreements with B.C. Tree Fruits Ltd., Kelowna, B.C., for the marketing of apricots, peaches and prunes produced in southeastern British Columbia in 1953. The federal guarantees provided for an initial price to producers equal to 50 per cent of the average producers' price in the last three years for apricots and peaches and 35 per cent for prunes. (P.C. 1953 - 1066).

July 17 Apple Marketing.- The Minister of Agriculture was granted authority, under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, to enter into an agreement with the Co-operative Monteregienne of the Town of Rougemont, P.Q., in connection with the marketing of apples produced in the fruit growing districts of Quebec during 1952 and processed and sold in the form of apple juice, apple sauce, apple pulp or apple jelly. (P.C. 1953 - 1128).

July 31 Fruit, Vegetables and Honey Act.- The regulations under the act were amended, the changes being mainly of a minor nature. Certain of the new provisions were:- (i) the minimum count for box-packed peaches of 2 inch diameter was to be the same as for peaches packed in other containers; (ii) the size requirements for long shaped varieties of potatoes were adjusted; (iii) corrections were made to the dimensions of certain fruit packages; (iv) a minimum size of two inches was set for imported peaches, the same requirement as for Canadian peaches; (v) the minimum length was raised for the amount of green color required on stalks of imported asparagus, from one-half to two-thirds of the stalk length, to be more in line with Canadian grade requirements; (vi) standard container requirements for imports of fruits and vegetables were simplified; (vii) authorization was provided to exempt from standard container requirements novelty packs of honey; (viii) the requirements of specific size of lettering of markings on honey packages were deleted; (ix) a new grade of honey was established, called "sub-standard" to allow for the sale of good edible honey not sufficiently free of foreign material to meet the former lowest grade. (SOR/53 - 350).

August 5 Fruit Marketing.- The marketing agreements with B.C. Tree Fruits Ltd. were revised and a new order in council passed to give effect to the changes. The principal purpose of the new agreements was to provide for differentials in prices between grades.

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The over-all average initial payments were to be approximately the same as the initial payments provided in the original agreements. The new order in council revoked the original order - P.C. 1953 - 1066 of July 6. (P.C. 1953 - 1250).

August 13 Potato Marketing.- The federal government was granted authority, under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, to enter into an agreement with the P.E.I. Potato Marketing Board and the Selling Agent appointed by the Board, in connection with the marketing of potatoes produced in P.E.I. in 1953. The agreement was to provide for separate pools for table stock and for certified seed potatoes of specified classes. (P.C. 1953 - 1299).

November 10 Apple Marketing.- The Minister of Agriculture was given authority, under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, to enter into an agreement with La Cooperative des Pomiculteurs de Frelighsburg of the Town of Frelighsburg, P.Q., in connection with the marketing of apples produced in the province in 1953. (P.C. 1953 - 1757).

December 3 Potato Marketing.- The Minister of Agriculture was granted authority, under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, to enter into an agreement with the New Brunswick Potato Marketing Board in connection with the marketing of potatoes produced in New Brunswick in 1953. (The New Brunswick Potato Marketing Board undertook to have marketing contracts signed with individual producers representing at least one-third of the balance of the potatoes remaining to be marketed on December 31, 1953). (P.C. 1953 - 1892).

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February 1 Potato Exports.- The United States' administration advised senators that, following investigation and discussion with the Canadian Government, agreement had been reached with the P.E.I. and New Brunswick Potato Marketing Boards that they would not export potatoes to the United States at a price lower than the combined guaranteed advance, under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, and calculated expenses.

March 4 Potato Marketing.- The New Brunswick potato marketing agreement, made under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act and authorized by P.C. 1953-1892 of December 3, 1953, was amended to permit the sale of potatoes to starch factories in New Brunswick, to be manufactured into starch. The order specified initial payments and maximum handling charges on such potatoes and reduced by five cents per bushel the initial payment on seed and table stock, effective April 1, 1954. This agreement did not come into effect as it was not signed. (P.C. 1954-325).

April 8 Canned Fruit Salad.- The Tariff Board heard an appeal by several importers on the action of the Department

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of National Revenue, from January 30, 1953, in classifying canned fruit salad as canned peaches for tariff purposes. The board reserved its decision. The brand names of the goods concerned were Del Monte, All Good and Dainty-Mix. (Tariff Board press release, March 1).

April 28 Fruit Cocktail Tariff.- The Tariff Board handed down its decision in the appeal by an importer against the decision of the Deputy Minister of National Revenue to classify certain brands of canned fruit cocktail under tariff item 106(a) (canned peaches) and tariff item 105(g) "Fruits and peel, crystallized, glace, candied or drained; cherries and other fruits of creme de menthe, maraschino or other flavor". The board decided that the four products at issue were properly classifiable for duty purposes under tariff item 106(d) (canned fruits, n.o.p.). The effect of the decision was to reduce the MFN duties on canned fruit cocktail from 2½ cents per lb. or 25 per cent ad valorem to one cent per lb. but the reduction was withheld pending an appeal by producers and processors. The one cent duty was in effect before a ruling made by the Department of National Revenue on January 30, 1953. In the House of Commons the Minister of National Revenue, said that no consideration would be given to the question of refund of excess duties paid during the period of the higher rate of duty until the matter was finally determined. Decisions of the Tariff Board could be the subject of an appeal to the Exchequer Court on any question of law, within 30 days of the date of the decision. (Tariff Board press release; House of Commons Debates, April 30, p. 4277).

May 27 Canned Fruit Salad.- The Exchequer Court upheld the decision of the Tariff Board that imported mixed fruits or fruit cocktail in cans could not be classified for tariff purposes as canned peaches or as preserves. The Canadian Horticultural Council, supported by the Ontario Fruit and Vegetable Growers' Association, the Ontario Peach Growers' Marketing Board, B.C. Tree Fruits Ltd. and the Canadian Food Processors Association had asked leave to appeal the decision.

June 17 Processed Fruit and Vegetable Regulations.- New Processed Fruit and Vegetable Regulations were issued under the Meat and Canned Foods Act, revoking P.C. 2491 of June 3, 1948, as amended. In general the regulations were a consolidation, incorporating all amendments since 1948. Grade names were changed. For domestic produce they were to be "Canada Fancy", "Canada Choice" and "Canada Standard". Imports were to be labelled "Fancy grade", "Choice grade" and "Standard grade". (P.C. 1954-895).

July 28 Fruit Marketing.- The Minister of Agriculture was granted authority, under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, to enter into an agreement with B.C. Tree Fruits Ltd. of Kelowna, B.C., in connection with the marketing of apricots, peaches and prunes produced in 1954 in southeastern British Columbia. (P.C. 1954-1163).

July 30 Apple Marketing.- The Minister of Agriculture was granted authority, under the Agricultural Products

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Co-operative Marketing Act, to enter into an agreement with Cooperative Monteregienne of the Town of Rougemont, P.Q., for apples produced in the fruit growing districts of the province during 1954 which were processed and sold in the form of apple juice, apple sauce, apple pulp or apple jelly. (P.C. 1954 - 1162).

August 24 Canned Fruit Salad.- The Exchequer Court delivered its written judgement rejecting the application of the Canadian Horticultural Council and the Canadian Food Processors' Association for leave to appeal the Tariff Boards' decision on the tariff classification for canned fruit salad. The producers and processors gave notice that they had appealed the decision to the Supreme Court.

August 25 Peach Marketing.- The Ontario Fresh-peach Growers' Marketing Board, established under the Ontario Farm Products Marketing Act, was granted authority under the Agricultural Products Marketing Act to regulate the marketing in interprovincial and export trade of fresh peaches produced in Essex, Kent, Lambton, Middlesex, Norfolk, Lincoln, Welland, Halton and Wentworth Counties. (P.C. 1954 - 1238).

September 17 Apple Marketing.- The Minister of Agriculture was granted authority, under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, to enter into an agreement with La Cooperative de Pomiculteurs de Frelighsburg of the Town of Frelighsburg, P.Q. in connection with the marketing of apples produced in the province in 1954. (P.C. 1954 - 1350).

September 21 Apple Marketing.- As a result of the hurricane which damaged the Nova Scotia apple crop on September 11-12, the regulations under the Fruit, Vegetables and Honey Act were relaxed temporarily to allow the interprovincial and export movement for processing purposes only of windfall apples. The apples were to be grade C or better except that they need not be "hand picked" and "mature". The minimum size was to be 2-1/4 inches in diameter. The sale date in Nova Scotia under provincial legislation expired October 9 for Gravenstein apples and October 30 for McIntosh and Cortland apples. (Fruit and Vegetable Division).

October 6 Apple Prices.- The Agricultural Prices Support Board was granted authority to purchase sound orchard run apples produced in Nova Scotia in 1954 and suitable for processing. The prescribed price was 90 cents per bushel of 45 lb. delivered at a designated warehouse, storage or processing plant. (P.C. 1954 - 1541).

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October 6 Apple Marketing.— An Apple Marketing Board was appointed under the Agricultural Prices Support Act to undertake the purchase and distribution of apples acquired by the Agricultural Prices Support Board in the Nova Scotia apple assistance program. The appointees were Hon. C.G. Hawkins, Chairman, R.J. MacSween, R.D. Sutton, A.M. Shaw and E.G. Paige, Members. (P.C. 1954 - 1542).

October 18 Canned Fruit Salad.— The Supreme Court ruled that, under the Customs Act, discretion as to whether the Exchequer Court heard an appeal against a Tariff Board decision rested with the latter court. The Supreme Court therefore refused the fruit and vegetable industry, represented by the Canadian Horticultural Council and the Canadian Food Processors' Association, leave to appeal the Tariff Board's decision in the canned fruit salad case. The MFN duty on imports of the product therefore reverted to one cent per lb., the rate in effect before January 30, 1953. Excess duty collected was to be refunded to exporters.

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March 1 Fruits, Vegetables and Honey Act.— New regulations were issued under the act, replacing those of October 19, 1949, as amended. There were no great changes although the form, wording and order of sections were altered. A new Section 32 provided for the establishment and use of Canadian fruit and vegetable standards. The prefix "Canada" was added to all grade names and the actual grades and package specifications were included as schedules. Grades were rewritten in a uniform style with grade defects defined positively rather than negatively as was previously the case in some instances. Minor changes in grades were made to overcome obvious inconsistencies. The Ministerial Order of November 8, 1954, by which the regulations were to have been issued, was replaced by one of March 1, 1955 (SOR/55-83).

April 28 Potato Tariff Hearing.— The Tariff Board made public the text of a letter, dated April 22, 1955, from the Minister of Finance to the Chairman of the Board directing it to make a study of the operation of the Canadian tariff on seed and table potatoes. The Board had notified interested persons that a public hearing would be held in Ottawa on June 13. In his letter the Minister said he had had numerous representations urging that the customs duty on potatoes be increased and that the period to which the seasonal duty applied be extended. He said the government would wish to have in its possession the most complete information on production, consumption, marketing, imports and exports of potatoes and on the effects on Canadian producers and consumers of the operation of the Canadian potato tariffs. (Tariff Board Reference No. 117 - Potatoes).

June 13 Potato Tariff Hearing.— The Tariff Board began a two day hearing on the potato items in the Canadian Customs Tariff. Briefs were read by representatives of the Canadian Horticultural Council, the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, the Canadian

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Association of Consumers and potato growers in all provinces except Newfoundland, Quebec and Saskatchewan. Growers' representatives generally asked for increased tariff protection although the New Brunswick sub-mission stated that growers in that province would support an abolition of tariffs if the United States did the same. The Chairman of the Tariff Board pointed to a lack of preciseness in growers' briefs and a lack of definition in the formulation of their tariff requests. He said that if the government decided that the tariff should be re-negotiated, the negotiators would need to know exactly what the growers wanted. He suggested that the Canadian Horticultural Council forward to the board in the form of a letter a precise statement of their request. He reminded those at the hearing of the complications of tariff quotas and free and dutiable periods and of the importance of the seed potato trade. He also mentioned the possibility of withdrawals of tariff concessions on potatoes by the United States as partial compensation for a raising of the Canadian potato tariff. He said he thought the Canadian Horticultural Council should, in addition to forwarding a precisely stated request, draft a suggested tariff item for potatoes. The Canadian Association of Consumers opposed any increase in the tariff on potatoes on the grounds that they were a food of low income people and should be available at a reasonable price.

June 23 Customs Tariff.- As a consequence of the changes in the British preferential tariff rates on canned fruits the Australian Trade Agreement rates were changed, effective June 3, 1955, to preserve the margin of preference. The new rates were:- peaches, free; apricots and pears, free; mixtures containing peaches, pears or apricots, one cent per lb.; ~~N.O.P.~~ free. (P.C. 1955 - 922).

September 1 Apple Marketing.- The Minister of Agriculture was granted authority, under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, to enter into an agreement with La Cooperative Montereigienne of the Town of Rougemont in the Province of Quebec in connection with the marketing of apples produced in the fruit growing districts of the province in 1955 to be processed and sold in the form of apple juice, apple sauce, apple pulp or apple jelly. (P.C. 1955 - 1335).

September 1 Fruit Marketing.- The Minister of Agriculture was granted authority, under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, to enter into an agreement with British Columbia Tree Fruits Ltd., Kelowna, B.C. in connection with the marketing of apricots, peaches and prunes produced in 1955 in the Okanagan Valley of the province. (P.C. 1955 - 1337).

September 17 U.K. Apple Imports.- Details were announced of the United Kingdom import quotas for North American apples in 1955-56. Imports from Canada were to be admitted to the value of £990,000 (\$2,712,600) f.o.b., of which one-sixth would be admitted before December 31, 1955.

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October 19 Apple Advertising.- The Department of Agriculture was given authority to assist, on a dollar for dollar basis, the apple advertising campaign being undertaken by the industry. The Department's expenditures were to be limited to \$12,000. The promotion, by means of posters and radio and television advertising, was undertaken by the Canadian Horticultural Council, in co-operation with the Canadian Fruit Wholesalers' Association, and growers' organizations in the main producing provinces. (P.C. 1955 - 2/1533).

October 25 Apple Exports.- Action was taken under section 47(a) of the Fruit, Vegetable and Honey Regulations to limit apple shipments to the United Kingdom to fruit in the top grades. Inspectors were instructed to certify only "Canada Extra Fancy" and "Canada Fancy" grades for all varieties except Golden Russet, which could still be shipped at the minimum Canada "C" grade. (Fruit and Vegetable Division: Memorandum to Inspectors).

November 2 Fruits, Vegetables and Honey Act.- The regulations under the act were amended, effective November 14, to provide for changes in the size requirements for Canada No. 1 Grade potatoes. The amended regulations increased from two inches to 2 1/4 inches the minimum size for Canadian grown Canada No. 1 Grade round white and red skinned varieties of potatoes entering interprovincial or export trade. For long shaped varieties the minimum diameter was increased from 1 3/4 inches to two inches. The maximum size of four inches remained unchanged. The only exception was for "new" potatoes available in the spring and early summer months, which could continue to be graded to the 1 7/8 inch minimum diameter. Potatoes entering Canada from the United States had to meet the grade requirements of U.S. No. 1 Grade and in addition, the size requirements of Canada No. 1 Grade. (SOR/55 - 413).

December 13 Potato Tariff Report.- The report of the Tariff Board on the potato industry (Reference No. 117) was made public. It contained a very full analysis of the factors affecting production, consumption, marketing, imports and exports of potatoes. There were no recommendations. The report stated that a basic factor in the situation facing the Canadian potato grower was the progressive decline in demand. It pointed to the trend towards concentration of production in a relatively few specialized areas, accompanied by an increasing use of mechanized equipment and an intensified use of fertilizer. Cash returns to the grower were related directly to the distance potatoes had to travel to market so that growers in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, with no large local market, received substantially less than growers as a whole. Stress was laid on the importance to Prince Edward Island of the certified seed potato market at home and abroad. The conclusion was reached that the loss of the seed potato quota in the United States would be very serious for Prince Edward Island and only slightly less disastrous for New Brunswick. The board found that imports of table potatoes from the United States appeared to be attracted by higher Canadian prices which were frequently the result of a short Canadian crop. The so-called "new potatoes" entering in the spring and early summer months commanded a premium because they were new and would probably have entered whether there was a customs duty

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or not. The major concern of Canadian growers was the effect on domestic prices of an over supply of potatoes in the United States. (Report by the Tariff Board ... Potatoes).

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January 5 Apple Price Support.- The Agricultural Prices Support

Board was authorized to provide a support price for apples produced in Nova Scotia in 1955. The program applied to Canada Fancy or better grades of the main dessert varieties and guaranteed producers a minimum average return of one cent per lb. on deliveries to the local warehouse or plant. In announcing the program the Minister of Agriculture said that while Nova Scotia was so far the only province to apply for assistance, applications from apple growers in commercial growing areas of any other province would receive consideration if a sufficient number of such producers were interested in making arrangements through their provincial government for the guarantee of a similar minimum return for top grade apples. The Minister also said that it was intended that there should be discussions with the Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture on a possible arrangement for that department to act as agent for the Agricultural Prices Support Board. (P.C. 1956-31; Department of Agriculture press release, January 6).

January 5 Potato Price Support.- The Agricultural Prices

Support Board was authorized to assist potato growers by means of a starch diversion program to assure them of a minimum return of \$1.00 a barrel of 165 lb. for Canada No. 1 grade potatoes at starch plants. The program was to apply to areas designated by the Agricultural Prices Support Board. Details were being worked out with the New Brunswick Department of Agriculture. Deliveries were to be completed by May 1, 1956 and total payments by the Agricultural Prices Support Board were not to exceed \$500,000. (P.C. 1956-32; Department of Agriculture press release, January 6).

February 10 Potato Meeting.- A meeting was held in Ottawa on

February 10 and 11 to discuss the report of the Tariff Board on potatoes. It was called by the federal government and attended by representatives of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, the Canadian Horticultural Council, potato growers in the main potato growing provinces and of provincial departments of agriculture. (House of Commons Debates, February 8, pp.965-6; Department of Agriculture press release, February 13).

February 28 Potato Price Support.- The Minister of Agriculture

said that representatives of New Brunswick potato producers interviewed the Agricultural Prices Support Board on February 16. They had asked for an increase in the spot grade price for potatoes from \$1.00 to \$1.20 a barrel. The Board had indicated that this could not be done. They had also asked for a guaranteed tolerance of 20 per cent in connection with spot grading. There was a tolerance in the proposed agreement estimated on each loading of potatoes delivered at

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the starch plant to be spot graded and the request was for it to be guaranteed at the 20 per cent level. This request was being given consideration. (House of Commons Debates, p. 1616).

March 15 Potato Price Support.— The potato price support program, authorized by P.C. 1956-32 of January 5, was amended to provide that the potatoes delivered at starch plants could contain up to 12 per cent Canada No. 1 Small. The order provided that adjustments could be made on potatoes already delivered at starch plants. (P.C. 1956-390).

March 29 Apple Price Support.— The price support scheme for Nova Scotia apples was amended to reduce the number of varieties of apples eligible for support. Under a new order the designated varieties were Gravenstein, McIntosh, Cortland, Wagner, Spy and King. Other provisions of the scheme were unchanged from those in the original order, P.C. 1956-31 of January 5, 1956. (P.C. 1956-537).

May 1 Potato Price Support.— The final delivery date for potatoes under the starch diversion program was postponed from May 1 to June 1, 1956. (P.C. 1956-659).

July 23 Fruit Marketing.— The Minister of Agriculture was granted authority, under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, to enter into an agreement with B.C. Tree Fruits Ltd., Kelowna, B.C., in connection with the marketing of apricots, peaches and prunes produced in 1956 in the Okanagan Valley area of the province. (P.C. 1956-1127).

July 27 Peach Marketing.— A new authority was granted, under the Agricultural Products Marketing Act, to the Ontario Fresh-peach Growers' Marketing Board and the Ontario Peach Growers' Co-operative, to regulate the marketing outside the province of Ontario - grown fresh peaches. The new order was made because the Ontario Farm Products Marketing Board had amended the regulations concerning the marketing of fresh peaches in the province. There was no significant change in the powers granted under the new order. (P.C. 1956-1170).

August 9 Apple Marketing.— The Minister of Agriculture was authorized, under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, to enter into an agreement with La Cooperative Montereigienne of the Town of Rougemont, P.Q. The agreement was in connection with the marketing of apples produced in the fruit growing districts of the province during 1956 and processed and sold in the form of apple juice, apple sauce, apple pulp or apple jelly. (P.C. 1956-1217).

September 6 Customs Tariff.— The customs tariff item on fresh tomatoes was amended for the period September 6 to October 31, 1956, to enable Canadian processors to import at reduced

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rates fresh tomatoes for use in making tomato products in their own factories. During that period the most-favoured-nation duty on such tomatoes was reduced to ten per cent ad valorem. On other fresh tomatoes the seasonal duty of 1½ cents per lb. was in effect in Quebec, Ontario and the western provinces, (P.C. 1956-1345).

September 6 Fruit, Vegetables and Honey Act.— Amendments to the Fruit, Vegetables and Honey Regulations included changes in the grade requirements for certain fruits and vegetables. They dealt with "watercore" as a grade defect in some grades of apples and crabapples. New grades were established for apricots and there was an additional grade for cherries. The regulations established a new cleanliness standard for Canada No. 2 grade potatoes and provided for a more restrictive application of grade tolerances for all grades of potatoes. Other amendments provided for new standard containers and clarified the intent of certain sections. (Ministerial Order).

October 3 Potato Marketing.— The Prince Edward Island Potato Marketing Board was granted a new authority, under the Agricultural Products Marketing Act, to exercise in interprovincial and export trade similar powers to those which it was granted within the province by provincial law. The order was passed because the board was operating under a new marketing plan, following the enactment of the Marketing Act, 1956, repealing the 1951 act. The order revoked P.C. 4648 of December 17, 1952. (P.C. 1956-1478).

SPECIAL PRODUCTS

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February 11 Cuban Sugar.— The Minister of Trade and Commerce said he had discussed with Cuban exporters the effect on the Canadian sugar beet industry of imports of Cuban refined sugar. The Cubans mentioned some exceedingly bad buying practices on the part of the Canadian trade. If remedial action were taken, the Minister said, he thought he could assure the House that no Cuban refined sugar would be shipped from Cuba into western Ontario or the three prairie provinces. (House of Commons Debates, p. 1837).

February 16 Cuban Sugar.— Reporting on his meeting on February 13 with representatives of the sugar industry, the Minister of Trade and Commerce said it was decided that a representative of the refiners should go to Cuba to follow up with the industry there the Minister's report on suggestions to improve the situation. (House of Commons Debates, p. 1960).

April 1 Maple Products Combine.— A report was tabled in the House of Commons which dealt with an inquiry into an alleged combine in the purchase of maple syrup and maple sugar in the Province

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of Quebec. The Combines Investigation Commissioner found that, having regard to all the factors involved, the evidence did not go so far as to prove a combine within the meaning of the Act. None of the parties involved was shown to account for a sufficiently large part of the market or to have such control over it as to make it appear that the arrangements were detrimental to the producers' interests. The matter was to be kept under observation and new facts could be brought at any time before the Director under the Combines Investigation Act. (House of Commons Debates, p. 3491; Investigation into an Alleged Combine in the Purchase of Maple Syrup and Maple Sugar in the Province of Quebec, 1953).

May 7

Cuban Sugar.— The Minister of Trade and Commerce said in the House of Commons that a despatch from the Canadian Ambassador to Cuba had advised that the Sugar Institute of Cuba had published a new decree extending until the end of the year the prohibition of shipments of refined sugar to Canada. (House of Commons Debates, p. 4904).

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March 8

Tobacco Industry Grant.— It was stated that, following a suggestion of the Minister of National Health and Welfare, the Canadian tobacco industry had made a donation of \$100,000 to the National Cancer Institute for research into cancer of the lung, with special reference to the effect of tobacco and its products. The fund was to be administered at the discretion of the board of directors of the institute. (House of Commons Debates, p. 2750).

June 29

International Sugar Agreement.— The agreement came into force for Canada on the occasion of the depositing of Canada's Instrument of Accession. (Authorized by P.C. 1954-571 of April 14).

October 20

Fibre Flax Seed.— It was reported that the Northern Ireland Ministry of Agriculture had asked the Canada Department of Agriculture to find out whether Canadian producers were interested in multiplying fibre flax stock seed of Irish origin of the Stormont varieties Gossamer and Motley, beginning in 1955 with delivery of up to 20,000 bushels annually starting with the 1957 crop. Contracts to purchase this quantity would be arranged between seedsmen in Northern Ireland and producers in Canada on the basis of seed graded Certified No. 1. (Farm News Press Clip Sheet).

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March 25

Maple Equipment Assistance.— The Minister of Finance said that an item of \$100,000 to provide assistance for the replacement of maple production equipment was probably the last of its kind. It had been thought that the program of replacing maple sap buckets would have been completed in the previous fiscal year but

it had been found that a few were outstanding. The program was started in 1940 for the purpose of assisting, with the province of Quebec, in replacing lead contaminated buckets in that province. (House of Commons Debates, p.2379 et seq.).

October 7 Fruit, Vegetables and Honey Act.— The Fruit, Vegetables and Honey Regulations of March 1, 1955 were amended as they applied to honey. A revised section 58(4) deleted the requirement that a declaration of foreign origin be placed on retail containers of imported honey repacked in Canada. It was necessary for the name of the country of origin to be declared on the shipping carton only. Section 85(2)(a) was amended to delete the words "Canada" or "Canadian" from the wrappers or enclosures of honey in all stages of the marketing process. The word "honey" was still to appear. (SOR/55-388).

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May 28 Maple Sap Bucket Subsidy.— The Minister of Agriculture said the subsidy on maple sap buckets had been discontinued. (House of Commons Debates p.4407).

November 27 Ontario Tobacco Marketing.— The Minister of Justice tabled the report of the Restrictive Trade Practices Commission on "... the Production, Purchase and Sale of Flue-Cured Tobacco in Ontario". It resulted from an inquiry under the Combines Investigation Act into the operations of the Flue-Cured Tobacco Marketing Association of Ontario. The Commission found that flue-cured tobacco growers and communities in the tobacco growing areas had received important benefits from market stabilization. It stated its belief that membership arrangements should not be such that entrance to the market on the part of other producers was dependent on the will of the Association. The rules forbidding dealings between member and non-member producers and the rigidity of individual acreage allotments were thought to work against the most efficient use of resources. There was a possibility that the system of determination of acreage allotments, apparently to avoid surpluses, might affect the quantity of tobacco available for export and lead to a slower development of the industry than would otherwise occur. The Commission considered unhealthy the creation, for farms with "rights", of values which were not based on productive capacity. It considered that, if it were necessary for producers and buyers to be regulated, the only course appeared to be for growers to secure government authorization for the appropriate control measures. The Association should approach the Ontario Farm Products Marketing Board to make a study of the most appropriate marketing arrangements. The Quebec and federal Departments of Agriculture should be invited to take part in the study. Acreage control, if considered necessary, should be by voluntary action, not private regulation. A grading service for members and provision for processing and storing crops might be re-established. (Report concerning the Production, Purchase and Sale of Flue-Cured Tobacco in Ontario).

1952

June 24 Seeds Act.— Amendments were made to the regulations under the Seeds Act which strengthened the export requirements for graded seed, altered the procedure with regard to registration control numbers, make changes in the coloring requirements for red clover and alfalfa seed and set up a committee to deal with disputes about licenses. New grade standards were prescribed for Dutch sets and multiplier onions. (SOR/52-269, SOR/52-270).

August 14 Seed Marketing.— Authority was given for the federal government to enter into an agreement, under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, with the Saskatchewan Forage Crop Growers' Co-operative Marketing Association Ltd., the selling agency for 17 co-operative marketing associations in the province, for the marketing of forage crop seeds. The federal government undertook to guarantee initial payments representing about 23 per cent of the average selling value of the seeds in the last three years. (P.C. 3797).

1953

January 12 Seed Marketing.— Authority was given under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act for the federal government to enter into an agreement with the Alberta Seed Growers' Co-operative Ltd. of Edmonton in connection with the marketing of forage crop seeds produced in Alberta in 1952. (P.C. 1953 - 2/27).

August 5 Forage Crop Seeds Marketing.— The Minister of Agriculture was granted authority, under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, to enter into an agreement with the Saskatchewan Forage Crop Growers' Co-operative Marketing Association, the selling agency for 16 co-operative marketing associations, for the marketing of forage crop seeds produced in Saskatchewan in 1953. Under the agreement initial payments to producers were to be guaranteed for seeds of alfalfa, crested wheat grass, brome grass, timothy, altaswede red clover, alsike, sweet clover, western rye, white dutch clover and russian wild rye. (P.C. 1953 - 1249).

September 17 Seed Marketing.— The Minister of Agriculture was given authority, under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, to enter into an agreement with the Alberta Seed Growers' Co-operative Ltd. of Edmonton in connection with the marketing of alsike and brome grass seed produced in Alberta in 1953. (P.C. 1953 - 1407, as amended by P.C. 1953 - 1639, October 28).

1954

March 4 Seeds Act.— Regulations under the Seeds Act were amended to redefine the amount of ergot permitted in certain grains. (SOR/54 - 67).

1954

August 25

Seed Marketing.- The Minister of Agriculture was granted authority, under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, to enter into an agreement with the Saskatchewan Forage Crop Growers' Co-operative Marketing Association, Ltd., the selling agency for 16 co-operatives, in connection with the marketing of forage crop seeds produced in Saskatchewan in 1954 (P.C. 1954 - 1241).

September 17

Seed Marketing.- The Minister of Agriculture was granted authority, under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, to enter into agreements with the Alberta Seed Growers Co-operative Ltd. and the Sangudo-Mayerthorpe and District Seed Growers Association in connection with the marketing of seeds produced in Alberta in 1954. (P.C. 1954 - 1348, P.C. 1954 - 1349).

October 21

Seeds Act.- Revised regulations under the Seeds Act, 1937, were issued to incorporate changes necessary to bring them up-to-date. Section 7 was altered to provide for the sale of seed of all kinds, all varieties and all grades under a registration control number for which a maximum fee of \$50.00 was to be payable. This was to relieve seedsmen of the necessity of making an application for each item sold. The minimum fee of \$1.00 for each separate item was retained for those who graded and sold only a few items. Under the revised Section 18 all field corn, whether grown in Canada or imported, was to conform with the requirements of the section, setting forth the use of the terms "open pollinated", "varietal cross" and "hybrid". The section applied formerly only to field corn grown in Canada. Section 20, as revised, provided that all imported hybrid corn was to be supported by evidence that it met with the definition of a hybrid. A number of alterations was made in the tables of grade standards, as a result of surveys conducted by the Plant Products Division. (Ministerial Order).

1955

August 3

Bulb Imports.- Plans were being made to provide inspection in the Netherlands of consignments of bulbs imported into Canada from that country. Arrangements were being worked out by the Canada Department of Agriculture, the Netherlands Inspection Service and the Netherlands Bulb Exporters' Association. It was expected that the normal re-inspection service in Canada would be largely eliminated and that delays at the port of importation and inspection on the premises of importers would be avoided. Three members of the Plant Protection Division were in the Netherlands to establish the pre-shipment inspection and two were to stay until the heavy bulb importing season was over in about three months. (Farm News Press Clip Sheet).

September 1

Seed Marketing.- The Minister of Agriculture was granted authority, under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, to enter into an agreement with the Saskatchewan Forage Crop Growers' Co-operative Marketing Association Ltd., Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, in connection with the marketing of forage

1955

crop seeds produced in the province in 1955. The association was the selling agency for 16 co-operatives. (P.C. 1955 - 1336).

September 14 Seeds Act.- A number of changes were made in the regulations established under the Seeds Act. There was a reduction in the number of weed seeds allowed in the Table of Standards for seed wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax, alfalfa, clovers and grass and grass mixtures commonly used on farms. Apart from the reclassification of Yellow Rocket or Winter Cress from a secondary to a primary noxious weed seed classification most other changes represented adjustments in procedure. (Ministerial Order).

October 14 Seeds Act.- Two amendments were made to the Seeds Regulations established on October 21, 1954. In section 25(1) the reference to flax was deleted. The amendment meant that unlicensed varieties of flax could be imported, subject to the requirements of the section. By the addition of Note 4 to Table 2 of Schedule B the presence of true loose smut in barley eligible for registration was to be determined by the embryo test method, instead of by crop inspection, as had been the practice. A tolerance of four per cent was to apply on all Registered grades. The embryo test method had been applied successfully for the past three years, by request of a group of growers, to Registered barley grown in the Kelvington district of Saskatchewan. (SOR/55 - 393).

1956

May 29 Chrysanthemum Culture.- The Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of Agriculture said that it had been known for many years that the flowering of chrysanthemums could be controlled by manipulation of daylight. During the late forties it was conceived that this light and dark response reaction might be applied to schedule blooming on a year-round basis. Studies were initiated in Ottawa to try to solve the problems of Canadian producers pioneering this type of production. Now the year-round schedules were so precise that the work of the Horticulture Division was directed toward the study of various factors affecting flower bud development. The Experimental Farm at Saanichton had conducted studies using plastic covers to improve the quality of outdoor chrysanthemums. (House of Commons Debates, p. 4413).

August 9 Seed Marketing.- The Minister of Agriculture was granted authority, under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, to enter into an agreement with the Saskatchewan Forage Crop Growers' Co-operative Marketing Association Ltd., Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, in connection with the marketing of forage crop seeds produced in 1956 in the province. (P.C. 1956-1218).

September 16 Seeds Act.- The Seeds Regulations were amended to require that imported red clover and alfalfa seed when offered for sale, be labelled as to the country of origin. The country of origin was formerly indicated by the color staining of the seed. The color staining procedures were simplified. Grass, clover and alfalfa seed

mixtures, when intended for other than lawn or turf grass purposes, were to contain a descriptive labelling - for example "hay mixture", "pasture mixture" or "hay and pasture mixture". Previously only lawn or turf mixtures were required to be labelled. Other changes in the regulations were of an administrative and procedural nature. (Ministerial Order).

1952

SUPPLIES

April 28 Pest Control Products Regulations.- New regulations were issued under the Pest Control Products Act, setting forth registration procedure, packaging and labelling requirements, the procedure on imports and other matters pertaining to the production and sale of pest control products. (SOR/52-180).

May 10 Fertilizers and Feedingstuffs.- The importation from the United States was prohibited under the Animal Contagious Diseases Act of (a) fertilizers containing animal products, (b) bone meal and (c) feedingstuffs which contained animal matter and which were for animal consumption. The action was taken in an effort to prevent the introduction into Canada of anthrax, because of the belief that the recent outbreaks of the disease in the United States were caused by the use of imported bone meal. (Ministerial order).

June 24 Fertilizers Act.- Certain changes were made in the requirements for specified fertilizers. (SOR/52-262).

July 8 Fertilizers and Feedingstuffs.- The ban on the importation of certain fertilizers and feedingstuffs from the United States, introduced on May 10, was altered to exclude fertilizers and feedingstuffs other than those containing bone meal. Under the new order imports of the following were prohibited (a) bone meal, (b) fertilizers containing bone meal, (c) feedingstuffs containing bone meal that were intended for consumption by cattle, sheep, goats, other ruminants, swine, horses and poultry. (SOR/52-293).

1953

May 22 Lime Subsidy.- Payments were authorized to provincial governments of British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland of a subsidy not to exceed 60 per cent of the total amount expended by the provinces for any direct activity in increasing the use of lime for soil amendment purposes, subject to a maximum of \$1.50 per ton. In some instances provincial activity was in the form of freight assistance and in others in the form of direct subsidies. (P.C. 1953-4/815).

1953

December 22 Pest Control Products Act.- The regulations under this act were amended by the addition of Schedule D, outlining the methods of chemical analysis for pesticide products (SOR/53 - 522).

1954

March 26 Farm Implement Conference.- The Minister of Labour said that a conference had been arranged for March 30 under the sponsorship of the National Advisory Council on Manpower, to discuss problems facing the farm implement industry. At the meeting were to be representatives of organized labor employed in the farm implement industry, of management in the industry, of organized agriculture and of the government departments concerned (Trade and Commerce, Agriculture and Labour). (House of Commons Debates, pp.3363-4).

December 2 Pest Control Products Act.- There was no change in the regulations re-issued under the act. (Ministerial Order).

December 8 Fertilizers Act.- New regulations under the act contained only editorial changes. (Ministerial Order).

1955

January 25 Fertilizers.- The Minister of Justice said that the Combines Branch, as a result of informal complaints, had made some inquiries in eastern Canada which failed to disclose any evidence of collusion among the mixers of fertilizers. The branch had also made some informal inquiries into the possible restriction of supply and enhancement of price in the case of ammonium nitrate and ammonium sulphate but the information obtained did not indicate any situation forbidden by the Combines Investigation Act. (House of Commons Debates, p.500).

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October 16 Pest Control Products Act.- Section 4 of the Pest Control Products Regulation of December 2, 1954 was amended to add a new paragraph (f) exempting from the application of the regulations any product registered under the Feeding Stuffs Act. (Ministerial Order).



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